

This Paper Consists of Two Sections—SECTION ONE.
CIRCULATION
Over 500,000 Sunday.
Over 300,000 Daily.

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1916.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES.

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STRIKERS FIRE STEEL CITY

MEXICO'S RAIL ARTERIES CUT BY VANDALISM

Lines Washington Says Are "Open to Traffic" Now in Ruins.

WRECKS LINE TRACKS.

BY MARK S. WATSON

(Copyright, 1916, by The Chicago Tribune and New York Sun.)

On the day when we later learned the state department at Washington had issued a statement of the "revival of business" and "return to regular operation of the railroads in Mexico" we left Piedras Negras for the south. Carranza's special train left Piedras Negras two days before, late in the forenoon, instead of at sunrise as planned. Our party, which included John R. Billman, the American representative with Carranza, had planned on leaving by the "regular" train the following morning, also at sunrise. It did not get at that hour, nor at noon, nor at sunset, and a disappointed band of Americans returned to the hotel for another night, or part of a night, first obtaining the solemn assurance of the life de estación that they would be able to obtain in the morning the seats which they had bought—but playing safe by employing half a dozen moscos to wait at the station until the train was made up, and then to climb in and occupy the seats until their partners arrived.

Trains Get Trains Opened. Even this did not satisfy one member of the party, whom subsequent events proved to be right, and it was discouragingly soon after midnight that the whole party was routed out and driven to the station.

The train was there, but not open. Around the filthy station—wherever Mexican soldiers have been there is filth in plenty—were scores of prospective passengers, blanketed and lying wherever there was room to lie, waiting for the train. One of the government's railroad employees proved willing to be occupied, the cars were opened, and with a rumble something over 500 passengers charged into accommodations for 150.

Lighted by Cigarettes. At first we recognized only that there were no lights in any cars, save for the light of 500 cigarettes. As the hot sun of November in the terra caliente rose, we were to discover that likewise there were no windows, which, after all, proved to be all which saved us from suffocation and absorption of a few million germs from our neighbors.

Also there was no upholstery, the soldiers having cut away every inch of plush to make saddle cloth or dresses for the soldiers who accompany the "armies." It is uncomfortable to sit on exposed springs. Some of the seats were gone altogether, which made it possible for some passengers to jam themselves into the spaces the seats had occupied. Window shades had disappeared. Even the bell cord was gone.

Full Yanks Through Window. There came a wall from outside the car that a belated American who could not follow the way out the car platform, much less into the car. Again the absence of windows proved a blessing, for we huddled through and seated him on the stack of baggage in the aisle.

Then the trainmen started their rounds.

(Continued on page 8, column 3.)

WATSON'S ARTICLES ABOUT MEXICO

In the middle of October Mark S. Watson was sent to Mexico by "The Tribune" and the New York Sun to investigate conditions in every field, and over as much territory of the southern republic as it might be possible to traverse in a limited time. The program was based on the information from many quarters that the administration at Washington had been suppressing accurate information about the demoralized condition of the republic of which Gen. Carranza had just been recognized as first chief. This information proved true. What was more, it is apparent that not only has Washington failed to tell the whole truth but also has given misinformation.

The Mexican censorship of cables is so close that the forwarding of articles by this agency, if they came anywhere near an accurate portrayal, was out of the question. The interruption to mail service, the occasional censorship here and there, and the certainty of ejection as a "pernicious foreigner" if unfavorable news was written, made the use of the mails inadvisable, at least until such time as the investigation was completed.

Consequently only a few stories were thus forwarded. Instead news were kept and from them articles were prepared immediately on embarking at Vera Cruz for the United States. These articles, starting today, are concerned with conditions in a number of fields, conditions which, because they cannot be remedied over a long period, still persist. That Gen. Carranza wishes to remedy them is true. But that he has before him difficulties well nigh insuperable, almost certainly insuperable with the wretched character of assistance afforded him, is equally true. His earnest but unnecessary request that the articles contain the full truth has been kept in mind. The administration at Washington has not manifested any such strong desire for a complete review of the conditions nor of the causes.

The first of Mr. Watson's articles appears in an adjoining column.

SAYS GERMANY SEEKS PEACE WITH JAPAN AND RUSSIA.

Tokio Paper Declares Premier Okuma Spurned Offer, Which Is Attributed to Money Crisis.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Count Okuma, Japanese premier, told interviewers today that Germany has made overtures to both Japan and Russia for a separate peace, but that they have been rejected. The Tokyo correspondent of a news agency reported. Count Okuma attributed Germany's desire for peace with Japan and Russia to acute financial difficulties.

WIFE SUES GRAHAME-WHITE.

Petition for Restitution of Conjugal Rights in Usual Prelude to Divorce Action.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Mrs. Claude Grahame-White, wife of the well known aviator, who is now a flight commander of the Royal Naval Air service, has filed a petition for the restitution of her conjugal rights, an action which ordinarily is the prelude to a suit for divorce.

CANCER COSTS 80,000 LIVES.

Returns for 1915 Impressed on Scientific Congress—Doctors and Public Urged to Use Care.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 7.—Eighty thousand lives were sacrificed to cancer in the United States during 1915, Frederick L. Hoffman, insurance statistician, told the Pan-American scientific congress today.

HARDING WILL CUTS OFF WIFE WITH NOTHING

Adele H. Lingard, "Mystery Woman," Gets Part of \$500,000 Estate.

CLIMAX OF FAMILY ROW

After a lifetime of litigation with trusts and tax judgments and his wife, George F. Harding died on Dec. 27, 58 years old. Yesterday his last legal document was filed. It was his will. And his widow, Mrs. Adele H. Lingard, of Evanston, is cut off without a cent.

But Adele H. Lingard, of California, where Harding spent the last part of his life, is given a liberal allowance, and so are her two children.

It is deemed probable that the will is to be contested, but none would say last night what relation Adele Lingard and her children bear to the case.

"I cannot discuss her," said Victor Harding, a son and brother of George F. Harding Jr. "You'll have to ask Attorney Amman."

Codiell Furnishes Mystery.

Thus arises the puzzle of the woman and the two children who are provided for in the California home of Harding in the following codicil:

"It is further my will that Adele Lingard (formerly known as A. H. Von Louis or Mrs. A. H. Louis) shall be paid by my said executor, George F. Harding Jr., \$2,000 per year, beginning at my death . . . also it is my will that her, said Lingard, shall be paid as guardian for the support of Olga Lingard and Eric Lingard, her children, the sum of \$1,000 annually for each of said children . . ."

George F. Harding Jr., now state senator and former alderman for the Second ward, who aided his father in his legal battle with his mother, is made sole executor and residuary legatee under the will.

It is declared that the instrument will be contested and that under the ruling of the United States Supreme court Mrs. Harding will be entitled to her dower rights of one-third of the \$500,000 estate.

Annuitants to Children.

After bequeathing all his estate to his son, Senator Harding, with the instructions respecting the payment of debts and funeral expenses, the will provides trusts as follows:

"I direct my executor to pay out of the net income of my estate to my daughter, Beatrice, \$2,000 per year, and to my son, Abner C. Harding, \$2,000 per year, and to my daughter, Madeline, the sum of \$2,000 yearly, and to my daughter, Susan, the sum of \$400 per year, and to my daughter, Adelaide, and my son, Victor, the sum of \$300 per year each; it seems to me just not to give so large a share or income because they have united with and added their mother in her suit and charges against me; and for other reasons that seem sufficient to me; and for good reasons I leave nothing to their mother."

Funds to Be Invested.

Senator Harding is instructed to make suitable investments in mortgages at 5 per cent to provide the income set out in the will.

"I also direct and authorize my said executor," continues the instrument, "to take and receive from the net income of my estate the sum of \$2,000 a year and in addition in payment and compensation for his services as executor of my estate the further sum of \$5,000 per year.

"In the event that the net income of my estate is not sufficient to pay all of the above and specified sums of money, or any hereinbefore specified, in full, then each and all of the same shall be proportionately reduced . . ."

Witnesses to the Will.

The witnesses to the will are A. A. Thomas and William J. Ammen. The latter also signed the will as the legal representative of the estate. Mr. Ammen said he had been legal adviser for the elder Harding for the last twenty-seven years. He said the will was made Feb. 15, 1908.

I. F. Dankowski, assistant to Judge Horner of the Probate court, said that under the law Mrs. Harding is entitled to her dower right as the decree was for separate maintenance and she remained his wife.

Mrs. Adele Harding, the widow, sued her husband for separate maintenance twenty-five years ago and the litigation dragged until in 1908, when a United States Supreme court decision sustained her.

(Continued on page 4, column 3.)

LEAP YEAR IN ENGLAND.



POLICEMAN KNOCKED OUT WHILE QUESTIONING TWO.

Charles Moulse's Skull May Be Fractured—Alleged Assaultants Caught.

Policeman Charles Moulse of the South Clark street station, while trying to question two suspicious looking men in a doorway at Webster avenue and East Thirtieth street at midnight, was struck on the head by one of the suspects and knocked down.

The men ran, but one of them was captured by two citizens. He was turned over to the police and said he was Edward McDonald, 170 Monmouth street.

His alleged companion escaped, but was caught later in an alley. He gave the name of William Cosgrove, 1020 South Fairfield avenue.

Moulse, who was made unconscious by the blow, was taken to St. Luke's hospital, where physicians said his skull probably had been fractured.

TEN PATIENTS SEE A SUICIDE.

Several in West Side Hospital Ward Faint as Man Leaps from Window.

Several patients in a ward on the fifth floor of the West Side hospital fainted last night as they watched William Dargis, a convalescent, step to a window, raise the lower sash, and plunge head first to his death in the yard below.

THE WEATHER.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1916.

Chicago and vicinity—Fair Saturday and Sunday; no decided change in temperature; moderate winds, mostly east to southeast.

Illinois—Fair Saturday and Sunday; no decided change in temperature. Sunrise, 7:15; sunset, 4:36. Moonset, 7:07 p. m.

Maximum, 9 p. m., 30. Minimum, 3 a. m., 18.

3 a. m., 18; 11 a. m., 29; 7 p. m., 30.

4 a. m., 19; 12 noon, 29; 9 p. m., 30.

5 a. m., 19; 1 p. m., 30; 10 p. m., 30.

6 a. m., 19; 2 p. m., 30; 11 p. m., 30.

7 a. m., 20; 3 p. m., 30; 12 midnight, 30.

8 a. m., 21; 4 p. m., 30; 1 a. m., 30.

MINE SINKS SHIP; 200 ARE MISSING

Reservists on Way from America to Montenegro Are Victims of Disaster at Sea.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—The Montenegrin consulate here issued a statement today announcing that an Italian steamer from Brindisi, with 208 Montenegrin recruits from the United States aboard and carrying several hundred tons of foodstuffs, struck a mine yesterday near San Giovanni di Medua, on the Albanian coast, and sank. Two hundred persons were lost.

Nine Grain Ships Overdue. The accident in connection with the submarine activity in the Mediterranean sea, as felt here owing to the fact that none of the nine ships laden with grain purchased in America either has arrived.

An admiralty statement says that a submarine, the name of which is not given, was sunk yesterday off the island of Texel, the largest and most easterly of the Frisian group. The entire crew, numbering thirty-three, was rescued by the Dutch cruiser Noord Brabant.

Steered Wrong; Goes Aground. The accident to the British submarine was due to the fact that it grounded and sprang a leak.

The crew has been interned in the Dutch naval barracks.

FINDS ARSENIC IN STOMACH OF MRS. EFFIE PALOMO.

Dr. William D. McNally Substantiates Theory of Police That Poisoned Coffee Killed Girl Wife.

The theory of the police that Mrs. Effie Palomo, 17 years old, died from drinking poisoned coffee was substantiated yesterday by the chemical analysis of her stomach contents and the grounds remaining in the coffee pot. Both showed the presence of large quantities of arsenic in the white trioxide form.

Her step-father, Joseph Rineola, while still confined to the hospital cot, was reported out of danger by those attending him. Mrs. Palomo's husband, Anthony, is held by the police pending the completion of the inquest. Mrs. Palomo is known to have quarreled with her husband. Last Wednesday they appeared in the Court of Domestic Relations.

Coroner's Physician Springer performed the post mortem examination and turned the stomach contents over to Dr. William D. McNally for analysis. The analysis report was made late in the evening.

WHITE HOUSE RECEPTION FOLLOWED BY ACCIDENT.

Daughter of Former Secretary Wilson and Another Young Woman in Runaway Upset.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 7.—Miss Flora Wilson, daughter of former Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, and Miss Asaeville Gillette of this city, who attended the White House reception, were injured, though not seriously, in a runaway accident late tonight.

The accident occurred just as they were about to return to their homes. The driver, it is said, got off the carriage to get his hat, which he had dropped. The horses became frightened and ran down Executive avenue towards the Ellipse.

In turning a corner the carriage struck an iron fence, throwing the occupants out.

Miss Wilson was bruised about the body and arms and Miss Gillette's arm was broken. Both were removed to Miss Gillette's home.

"THE THREE PIGEONS" CLOSED BY "DRY" CRUSADE.

English Tavern Centuries Old and Famed in Literature Shut by Licensing Commission.

LONDON, Jan. 8, 4 a. m.—"The Three Pigeons," one of England's oldest and most famous inns and the sole existing tavern of Elizabethan times, was closed yesterday by the Middlesex licensing justices in accordance with a movement inaugurated some time ago by the temperance leaders to restrict the number of licensed inns.

"The Three Pigeons" was used as a background for the low comedy scenes in "The Merry Wives of Windsor," Ben Jonson's "The Alchemist," and Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer," and is alluded to in Dickens' "Our Mutual Friend."

English Tavern Centuries Old and Famed in Literature Shut by Licensing Commission.

WOLF, PLEBEIAN ALLEY CAT, DEFEATS 'PEERAGE' AT SHOW.

Stray Tabby Entered at Exclusive Contest by Hotel Employe Wins Roland Memorial Cup.

An alley cat won one of the special prizes in the Boreford cat show, which closed last night in the Lexington hotel. She is "Wolf" and her owner is Raymond McKay, one of the hotel employes.

"I picked her up in the alley and entered her just for fun," said the proud owner of the Gray Tabby—and now of the Roland Memorial cup, for one of the best short haired cats.

The special prize was offered by Mrs. E. L. Roland, in memory of Maude, the cat which escaped from the Eastland and died six weeks later.

Two hundred cats of all kinds were entered in the event, the fifteenth annual show of the Boreford Cat Club of America. The committee on awards was composed of Mrs. Charles Connors and Mrs. Louis Beuerle.

FOUR KILLED, 23 HURT, IN RIOTING IN OHIO

Troops Quell Mob After 15 City Blocks Are Burned in East Youngstown.

ALMOST MILLION LOSS

BULLETIN.

Youngstown, O., Jan. 8, 3 a. m.—Company K of the Eighth regiment, Ohio national guard, has arrived. The soldiers marched at once to East Youngstown. The report that troops had already begun to arrive seemed to awe the rioters and resulted in many leaving the city, according to the police.

Youngstown, O., Jan. 8, 2:30 a. m.—[Special.]—Four persons were shot dead and twenty-three wounded when a mob of 6,000, mostly foreigners, battled with private police at the plant of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube works in East Youngstown, and looted and burned a greater part of the city last evening.

Four of the injured probably will die. One of them is a woman.

The rioters ruled the city all evening and at 2 o'clock this morning twelve to fifteen city blocks are in ruins and other fires, set by the drink crazed mob, light up the skies for miles. It is feared the city proper is doomed. The property loss is placed at \$800,000.

Five of the blocks burned are on the principal street of East Youngstown.

RIOTERS GET DYNAMITE. Added to the horror of the situation, mob leaders shortly after midnight broke into a freight car containing 500 pounds of dynamite.

They took the dynamite and started toward the residential part of East Youngstown, declaring they would blow that section of the city to pieces. It is not known if they carried out their threat.

Every one of the eighteen saloons in East Youngstown were looted and the liquor distributed among the mob.

RAID ON LARGER CITY? Early this morning reports were received that rioters had started toward Youngstown threatening trouble. Deputy sheriffs left at once to meet them at the city line. According to telephone reports, liquor-crazed men were drinking stolen whisky from buckets in the streets of East Youngstown.

Three of the men killed were parties to saloon brawls and the other was an unfortunate looter. The nineteen injured were victims of the first clash at the steel plant. The woman was an innocent bystander.

LIST OF THE INJURED. The names of the dead are unknown and only a partial list of the seriously injured is obtainable. It follows:

Mrs. Helen Toth, shot in neck; may die.

George Getz, shot in right lung; may die.

George Ofas, shot through chest; may die.

James Selick, shot through back; may die.

Others less seriously injured are: Tom Zdosanich.

George Dupigek.

Dave Ingar.

Joe Rittar.

John Haydukuk.

James Zeporst.

Dominick Chedita.

THE YOUNGSTOWN RIOTS: THEIR CAUSE AND EFFECT

Employees of Republic Iron and Steel company struck a week ago. Employees of Youngstown Sheet and Tube company and Brier Hill Steel company followed suit.

The strike resulted from a refusal of the employers to grant a wage increase of 5 1-2 cents an hour. The plants offered an advance of 3 1-2 cents, from 19 1-2 to 22 cents, but this was refused by the men.

Most of the 6,000 in the mob are foreign born.

The riot started after the strikers hurled stones at a squad of private police guarding the plant of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube company.

Fifty buildings burned by rioters. Property loss \$800,000.

Twenty-three persons, including a woman, injured.

Three rioters killed in saloon brawl, one slain while looting store.

Eighteen saloons of East Youngstown looted and liquor distributed among the rioters.

Involve in any way the making of war munitions or a plot against that industry.

It is admitted, however, that the tub company is engaged in making supplies for the allies, a large part of the output being barbed wire.

MANY CLASHES AT PLANT. The trouble started early yesterday morning when strike sympathizers and workers at the sheet and tube plant clashed. Stones were thrown and several shots were fired, but no one was injured. Later on a riot occurred just outside the tube company plant and two men were injured so badly they were taken to a hospital.

The most serious trouble started last night at 6 o'clock when the day shift at the sheet and tube mills left work. A crowd of 6,000 gathered at the entrance to the works and stoned a squad of private police in charge of Chief J. M. Wolts of the sheet and tube company force.

According to a statement made by Wolts he fired a blank shot in the air to scare the crowd and then firing became general, following which the mob trampled, surged into the East Youngstown business district, and set fire to several buildings.

START OF THE LOOTING. As the torch was applied first to a clothing store and then to a jewelry store, the looting began. A saloon was fired and looted, the liquor being distributed through the crowd.

The Youngstown fire department went to the scene of the fire, but was driven off by the crowd. The East Youngstown department also attempted to check the blaze, but the hose was cut and the firemen driven away. The flames quickly spread and fifteen buildings were destroyed.

More than twenty families are reported homeless as a result of the fire, which at 1 o'clock still was burning beyond control.

APPEAL MADE FOR TROOPS. Sheriff Umstead found the situation beyond his control and asked that state troops be sent here. Gov. Willis ordered the Fifth regiment, with headquarters at Cleveland, and the Eighth regiment, with headquarters at Bucyrus, to this city. The Fourth regiment at Columbus was ordered to mobilize and move to the scene of the trouble as soon as possible.

Police, being hopelessly outnumbered, made no effort to control the mobs which surged through the streets tonight and threatened to burn down the town.

Sheriff Umstead, who, with Brig. Gen. Sparks and other national guard officers, went to East Youngstown, was attacked by the mob. Red pepper was thrown in the sheriff's eyes and he was badly beaten.

When the crowd was driven from the

SUGGESTIVE STATISTICS

Advertising Printed by Chicago Morning Papers Friday, January 7th, 1916.

The Tribune 102.91 columns
The other morning papers combined . . . 96.61 columns
The Tribune's excess 6.30 columns

The Daily Tribune's circulation has doubled in seven years.
The Sunday Tribune's circulation has nearly doubled in the same time.

There are mighty few women who do not read "Cinderella" every day in The Tribune.
The Tribune is bought solely to read.
It has no coupon or premium circulation.

The Chicago Tribune
The World's Greatest Newspaper
(Trade Mark Registered)
Member Audit Bureau of Circulations

(Continued on page 4, column 3.)

GERMANY GIVES SAFETY PLEDGE ON SUBMARINES

Assures America Neutral Passengers Will Be Taken to Safety Before Attack.

BY ARTHUR SEARS HENNING.
Washington, D. C., Jan. 7.—[Special.]—In an unexpected communication from the German foreign office today Germany gives the United States a new and more complete promise to comply with the rules of international law in conducting submarine warfare on passenger and other merchant vessels in the Mediterranean.

The possibility that the Persia, on which United States Consul McNeely and possibly the other American perished, was sunk by a German submarine is suggested inferentially, but the German government makes it clear that it has received no information concerning the fate of the vessel.

New Pledges by Berlin.
The principal information contained in the memorandum follows:
German submarines are and have been operating in the Mediterranean. German submarine commanders in the Mediterranean are instructed to sink no enemy merchant vessels without first providing for the safety of passengers aboard.

The German government will report to the United States the circumstances of the destruction of any vessel which involves American interests. This course will be followed in the case of the Persia "if circumstances should call for it."

If Americans should be killed or injured as a result of a violation of the German government's instructions regarding the sinking of merchant vessels, the submarine commander will be punished and reparation will be made to the United States.

Action by Germany Voluntary.
This communication was handed to Secretary of State Lansing by Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador. The move on the part of Germany appears to have been voluntary. Although Secretary Lansing instructed Ambassador Bernstorff at Vienna to ask the Austrian government if it has any information concerning the sinking of the Persia, Ambassador Gerard at Berlin was not instructed to make a similar inquiry of the German government.

Secretary Lansing therefore was taken by surprise when the German ambassador delivered the communication. He immediately made the memorandum public and manifested his satisfaction with this latest and more comprehensive promise of the German government to abide by the principles of international law in conducting the submarine war on maritime commerce.

Text of German Note.
The text of the communication, as made public by the state department, follows:
"German submarines in the Mediterranean had, from the beginning, orders to conduct cruiser warfare against enemy merchant vessels only in accordance with general principles of international law and in particular measures of reprisal in the case of a violation of the principles of international law by the enemy."

"German submarines are therefore permitted to destroy enemy merchant vessels in the Mediterranean—i. e., passenger as well as freight ships, as far as they do not try to escape or offer resistance—only after passengers and crew have been accorded safety."

"All cases of destruction of enemy merchant ships in the Mediterranean in which German submarines are concerned are subject to the subject of official investigation, and, based, submitted to regular prize court proceedings. Insofar as American interests are concerned, the German government will communicate the results of the investigation. This also in the Persia case if the circumstances should call for it."

"If a commander of German submarine should not have obeyed orders to sink only enemy merchant vessels, but should have sunk American ships, should have killed passengers and crew in place of giving safety to them as provided by the law of war, the German government will make reparation for damage caused by death or injuries to American citizens."

Other Decisions Due Soon.
Secretary Lansing also announced that the text of the German reply to his letter on the Persia case will be made public tomorrow.

The only question remaining at issue in this case is the contention of the president that German submarine commanders, in sinking American ships, should have given passengers and crew in place of giving safety to them as provided by the law of war, the German government will make reparation for damage caused by death or injuries to American citizens."

Report Attacks to Cease.
The administration is inclined to view the German communication as a foreboding of a cessation of further attacks on merchant ships in the Mediterranean. Administration officials believe that if the Persia was sunk by a German submarine it was the result of a violation of instructions.

The cabinet conferred with the president today on the latest phase of the submarine question, but took no action because of the lack of information regarding the cause of the destruction of the Persia. It was agreed that no action should be taken until it is determined whether a torpedo or a mine sank the vessel.

If the administration decides to put merchant vessels carrying arms in the zone of armed ships, it is possible that the identical note will be addressed to all belligerents, including the allies, setting forth the conditions on which the United States deems it permissible for submarines to sink passenger and freight ships.

Anti-Trust Defendants Awaiting Jury Verdict.



NEW HAVEN SUIT IN JURY'S HANDS

Fail to Return Verdict After Long Session and Are Locked Up for Night.

New York, Jan. 7.—The jury in the case of the eleven former directors of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad, charged with criminal violation of the Sherman law, failed to return a verdict tonight, after having been out from 1:40 p. m. until 11:30 o'clock, and was by order of the court, locked up for the night at a downtown hotel.

All of the defendants except William Rockefeller, who was ill, were in the court room to receive the verdict. They face the possibility of jail sentences of a year should the case go against them.

Question of Competence.
The acquisition of the Boston and Maine was one of the phases of the case upon which Judge Hunt in his two hour and a half charge to the jury today laid special stress. He held that the question was whether the New Haven and the Boston and Maine were in substantial competition.

Judge Hunt's charge was regarded by many in the court as favorable to the defense. He held that the jurors must first satisfy themselves the alleged conspiracy to monopolize the commerce in New England must have been continuous from the date named in the indictment, that of the enactment of the Sherman law, 1890, until the date the indictment was found. Otherwise the government's case failed, he said.

"The defendants in this event must be acquitted, he said, 'no matter how guilty they might be thought to be of other crimes not named in the indictment.'"

Letway for Defendants.
Also the case failed if the jurors found the conspiracy ceased before the three year period covered by the statute of limitations, the court stated. Charles S. Melien, Lewis Cass Ledyard, and William Rockefeller must be held in habeas corpus, the court held, if the jury should acquit a Metropolitan Steamship transaction as a part of the conspiracy. All three testified that the transactions had nothing to do with the New Haven company. The jury would have to decide, the court said, whether or not the transactions were those solely of the defendant, Edward D. Robinson, who conducted them.

"This would be true," he said, "even though you should find that Mr. Robinson was implicated in a questionable way."

BRITTEN ASSAILS DANIELS: ROW IN NAVAL COMMITTEE.
Chicago Man Claims That Secretary of Navy Prevents Officers from Telling News.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 7.—[Special.]—Representative Britten of Chicago started a row in the house naval affairs committee today when he charged Secretary of the Navy Daniels with gagging navy officers in order to prevent them from informing congress and the country as to the real needs of the navy.

Chairman Padgett denied that Mr. Britten's assertions were true. While the argument was going on Mr. Daniels aided Mr. Britten's contention by issuing an order restraining naval officers from writing articles for magazines or newspapers on defense topics. The Daniels order was aimed at Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, who is author of an article on naval needs in the current issue of the North American Review.

METAL DELIVERY BODIES
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of The Oliver Typewriter Company will be held at the Chicago Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, on Tuesday, January 11, 1916, at 11:30 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of electing Directors, and for the transaction of any other business authorized or required to be considered and transacted by the Board of Directors. The meeting will close January 12, and reopen January 23, 1916.

To the Stockholders of The Oliver Typewriter Company:
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COLLEGE OF SURGEONS GETS \$500,000 ENDOWMENT

Lasting Progress Toward Purposes of Institution Assured, Says Chicago Director.

New York, Jan. 7.—[Special.]—Dr. John G. Bowman of Chicago, director of the American College of Surgeons, says in an article in the current issue of the New York Medical Journal that the college began the new year with an announcement that it has secured from its fellows an endowment fund of \$500,000, to be held in perpetuity, the income of which only is to be used in advancing the purposes of the college. By means of this endowment, he says, lasting progress toward the purposes of the college is assured.

The American College of Surgeons has been in the process of formation for three years. It has a temporary office in Chicago and it is probable a permanent headquarters will be decided upon within a few days. The president is Prof. John Miller Turpin Finney, head of the surgical clinic of Johns Hopkins hospital, Baltimore.

It is modeled after the Royal College of Surgeons of England and has the support, it is said, of nearly all the leading surgeons in this country and Canada.

TRAIL PLUME SMUGGLERS.

Federal Agents Seek Supply of Algrette, Osprey Feathers, and Game Bird Skins.

Customs officials yesterday started on the trail of supposed Chicago smugglers of algrette, osprey feathers, and the skins of game birds. Large quantities of these prohibited military accessories are on sale, according to treasury officials. Treasury Agents W. D. Crenshaw and J. J. Sepple are endeavoring to ascertain the source of supply. Goods of this character imported since the new law went into effect are liable to seizure.

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"WORKING FOR MY BOARD: SHE TOOK ALL," SAYS TOMMY

Sentimental Iowan Tells Court of Many Reminiscences to Lodovine Miller in Chicago.

Thomas Foulkes, the sentimental Iowan who says the deceit of Miss Lodovine Miller reduced him from the possession of more than \$300,000 to the poverty of "working for my board," told his faded romance in court yesterday, while Miss Miller looked bored, and her brother, J. Marion Miller, also accused of swindling the Danbury farmer, smiled tolerantly. "Tommy" is 35 years old and says he had \$31,000 before his "romance."

Judge Fitch held with Foulkes on several points when he permitted him to recall the gifts of money he made to Miss Miller in the belief that he was about to become her husband.

"Tommy" was not able to produce any of the letters bearing directly upon his proposal or her acceptance, but he explained that Miss Miller had obtained all this correspondence when she called upon him at his farm and after telling him that she loved him obtained another 700, all he had in his pockets at that time.

PUPILS LEAP OUT WINDOWS AS NITRO PLANT BLOWS UP

Employees of Small Du Pont Factory Near Stoy, Ill., Save Lives by Fleeing.

Stoy, Ill., Jan. 7.—[Special.]—Children in the public school building here were thrown into a panic and leaped from the windows when an explosion destroyed a small nitroglycerine plant of the Du Pont Powder company, located one mile away, this afternoon. None of the children was injured, and employees of the plant escaped by fleeing when flames burst out in the mixing room. The blast was felt for a radius of twenty-five miles.

Several workers had left the building a few minutes before, when one of the two remaining employees saw the flames and shouted to his companion. They ran and were about 300 feet away when the explosion felled and stunned them. The concussion broke scores of window panes here.

The cause of the fire has not been explained. It is said, however, that the theory of a "war plot" is belittled. The damage is estimated at \$5,000.

HOUSE MEMBERS HAVE HOT DEBATE ON EUROPE'S WAR

Gardner's Attack on Germans Brings Bitter Retort from Longworth and Others.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]
Washington, D. C., Jan. 7.—[Special.]—After three days' absence, during which time the senate was busy discussing the president's foreign policy, the house today broke loose in perfect fury.

A speech by Representative Augustus F. Gardner of Massachusetts, excoriating the pro-German demand for an embargo on the shipment of munitions started the trouble.

Mr. Gardner denounced the demand for an embargo as "unpatriotic" and "frankly betraying the side of the enemy." He said he would never approve a step to stop the war "with plunder in Germany's grasp." He charged that the Germans were "savages" engaged in an attempt to subvert the democracy of Europe, and he insisted that Germans were perfectly willing to use "gold or dynamite" to prevent ammunition from reaching the allies.

The attack made by Representative Gardner evoked prompt replies from Representatives Stafford and Cooper of Wisconsin and Longworth of Ohio, son-in-law of Col. Roosevelt, who eulogized the Germans in America as patriotic, law-abiding citizens.

Wants President to Act.
Mr. Gardner discussed in rather critical vein the negotiations of the United States with Germany over submarine warfare. After recounting the ships that had gone down with Americans aboard as a result of submarine attacks, he expressed the hope that the president would settle these disputes with Germany before considering an embargo "for Germany's benefit."

"If public opinion were in its ordinary state, this house would assert no conflict with the sale of handbills to the police than vote to forbid the sale of war munitions to the allies," said Mr. Gardner. "When, however, a nation is in such a frame of mind that it fills the front pages of its newspapers with the sailing of a bedlam boat; when, moreover, times are such that we see strong minded women and weak minded men vying with each other in greeting burglars with bouquets and decorating murderers with medals, then we need not be surprised to find that there are serious adherents to the doctrine that the best way to end the European war is to follow Bulgaria's example and stab the allies in the back."

Why Embargo Is Wanted.
"The German-American demands the embargo out of love for the fatherland, the cotton king joins in the chorus out of love for mammon, and the pacifist adds his halcyon of love for God."

"I think the German-American is the best man of them all. His motives may be hypocritical, but they are not treason. His performances may skirt on treason. But they are not shabby. Frankly, he demands that we shall balance by legislation an inequality achieved by Great Britain's triumph over Germany at sea."

His reasoning is simple, and from his point of view it is sound. "Ammunition," says he, "helps the allies; so by hook or by crook, by law or by strikes, by gold or dynamite, by torpedo or by mine, let us do what we can to keep ammunition from reaching our enemies."

Stafford Resents "Gross Libel."
During the course of Mr. Gardner's speech, Representative Stafford of Massachusetts frequently tried to interrupt him. He declined to yield. When he concluded, however, Representative Stafford gained the floor and replied to him. The Massachusetts congressman did not remain in the house to hear the answer. Mr. Stafford said:

"Were it not for what I consider a base

ONE YEAR AGO TODAY IN THE EUROPEAN WAR

Fighting resumed on Serbian frontier when Serbs defeated Austrians. French alpine troops, on skis, drove Germans back five miles on Alsatian frontier. Germany declared loss of allies to date amounted to three million in killed, wounded, and missing. Great Britain replied to American note on detention of neutral ships.

libel on a great number of loyal American citizens. I would not guess at this time to resent the base and false charge that he made, in which he said the German-Americans of this country, by gold and by dynamite, are purposing destruction of ammunition factories.

"I come from a constituency that has as large a representation of these German-Americans, naturalized citizens, as there is in any other part of the country. I know them. I know that they are liberty loving, law abiding citizens. In my own district, surrounded by thousands upon thousands of these German-Americans, there is being manufactured munitions for the allies without guards and without any question whatsoever that these munitions plants are safe and secure."

More Briton than American.
"And yet we find a distinguished representative, who is more Briton than American, coming on the floor of the house in these troublous times, when we should watch carefully what we say in the house of representatives, uttering these base charges against loyal, liberty loving Americans as can be found anywhere, upon some idle newspaper charges."

"Why, if he wants to improve his standing rather than degrade it in the low gutters of newspaperdom, he would have cited more warrant for such a charge than that it is in the headlines of some metropolitan newspapers."

"These charges cannot be leveled against 8,000,000 German-Americans who have shown their loyalty to the flag. Sympathy for the fatherland does not conflict with loyalty to the stars and stripes."

Would Show Their Loyalty.
"If Germany or Austria-Hungary should attempt by any deliberate act to insult us or to invade our rights, I am sure that these German-Americans would show their loyalty again, not as some of the noble volunteers from after New England in the Spanish war did when they enlisted in that little war—yes, that disreputable war against a little and crumbling country—when, after they enlisted, they had their mothers go and beg the governor of Massachusetts, Gov. Wolcott, not to send them to the front."

"I know whereof I speak, because I too, was at Harvard at that time, but I am thankful that I did not have the aristocracy of New England to affect my democracy, nor has it affected my true loyalty as an American."

WEST HAMMOND'S MAYOR HANGS UP PURITY SIGN.

Says Suburb Is Cleanest Little Town in Illinois, Despite Rumors on Resignation of Police Chief.

"West Hammond is the cleanest little town in Illinois. My men tell me there are no resorts here at all."

This was the answer of Mayor Paul Kamradt of West Hammond to a report that John Okraj had resigned as chief of police because two aldermen quarreled with him when he threatened to order fifteen keepers to leave town. Okraj resigned on Tuesday.

"Okraj quit to better himself," said the mayor. "He has either gone to work or is now working for a railroad. He has a better job, that's all. This talk about resorts running in West Hammond is all bunk."

FALL KILLS WEST SIDER.

Andrew W. Aikens, 5471 Crystal street, was fatally injured last night when he fell in front of a moving Crawford avenue car at Montrose avenue. His head struck against the pavement.

ALDERMEN VOTE TO BAR FILMS FROM SCHOOLS

McCormick Tells of Threat by Movie Man to Spend \$100,000 to Defeat Law.

The proposed ordinance, advocated by educators and civic organizations, permitting the exhibition of moving pictures in churches and schools, was defeated in the council buildings committee yesterday by a vote of 6 to 7.

Before the roll call Ald. A. A. McCormick said he thought it was his duty to make a statement regarding a conversation that had taken place in his office during the morning. The man who called to see him was Ludwig F. Liskel of Liskel & Meisler, manufacturers of Elm Feature Films, 415 Mallery building.

Tells of Threat.
"Mr. Liskel wanted me to oppose this ordinance," Ald. McCormick said. "He said most of the people in the moving picture business lived in my ward. Then he declared they would spend \$100,000 to defeat the ordinance. I want to say I don't think there can be any legitimate objection to this ordinance."

Those who voted for the ordinance were: McCormick, Pettibone, Kimball, Liskel, Vanderhill, Kennedy, Martie, Furrows, Klaus, Miller, Ray, W. J. Lynch, Smith.

Says Unions Are Wrong.
Ald. John C. Kennedy, however, who has consistently voted for labor measures, declared the union men were in the wrong.

"No union can afford to forfeit the good opinion of the public," he said. "Now, suppose we get around to passing the motion picture law. The moving picture operators are kept out of the schools because of the opposition of the operators' union."

Fear Amateurs.
The opposition of the union men is said to be based on the probable employment of amateur operators for exhibitions held under the ordinance. The moving picture playhouses, on the other hand, are fearful that the exhibition of moving pictures in schools and churches may take away their business.

The ordinance may be revived.

TURK ARMY OFFICERED BY GERMANS TO INVADE EGYPT

Will Be Supplied with Teuton Munitions—Mooslems Have 1,000,000 Men to Equip.

BERLIN, Jan. 7.—Germany will send no armies to the Suez canal. It is generally believed here. Turkish forces officered to some extent by Germans and supplied with munitions from Berlin will constitute the force that will invade Egypt.

Discussion of the Egyptian campaign, the chief item of interest here for several weeks, was revived today by statements in the English press denying the possibility that Germany could hold her lines elsewhere and send troops to the Suez.

It was pointed out here that the Turks now have an army of more than 1,000,000 men in the field. Within a short time they will be well equipped.

It is now possible for the Germans to send supplies to Constantinople and thence to Damascus within a short time.

1916

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"The Century" comes in the five most popular shades:

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Velour Hats on sale now at the very special price of **\$3.45**

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GILLETT GIVEN FATHER RIGHTS; TO BURN NOTES

May Visit Children, Who Must Bear His Name; Both Sides Satisfied.

BY WALTER NOBLE BURNS.

Blue faces will curl about a pile of writing in a lawyer's office in Chicago next week. Blackness of charred paper will smudge out the inscriptions word by word. The burned documents will twist into ash. A wisp of smoke will drift to the ceiling.

The tiny blaze will burn by a court's order. The sacrificial fire will wipe out of existence the two "confessions" signed by Mrs. Harold J. Bryant and introduced by counsel for Charles W. Gillett, her divorced husband, in his fight for the custody of his two children.

"The use of these papers," said Judge Frederick A. Smith yesterday in a decision which ended the now famous Gillett case, "was a very great mistake. They ought to be cremated. They ought not to be suffered to exist."

Opposing Lawyers Agreed. Next week the documents—one signed at the Auditorium hotel and the other the "scrap of paper" long against which the green ink—will go up in smoke in the presence of representatives of Mrs. Bryant and her former husband.

Judge Smith's decision was a technical defeat, but a virtual victory for Mr. Gillett. It came with dramatic abruptness. Francis W. Walker for Mr. Gillett had concluded his opening argument. Edward W. Everett for Mrs. Bryant had stopped before the bar to begin his address.

"I hardly think it will be necessary for you to make a statement," said Judge Smith.

Judge's Mind Made Up. The judge's mind evidently had been made up for days. He plunged at once into his decision, which scored these points:

1—Mrs. Bryant is to retain custody of the children.

2—The names of the children, which were changed after her second marriage by Mrs. Bryant to Elizabeth and Parker Bryant, are to be changed back to Elizabeth and Charles W. Gillett Jr.

3—Mr. Gillett is to have the privilege of seeing his children once a week. Later, when he has won back their love, he is to be permitted to have them stay at his home during the Christmas and Easter holidays and their summer vacations.

Life a "Horrid Hell." Judge Smith gave Mrs. Bryant's character a sweeping vindication. He declared the life she led with Mr. Gillett when he was making accusations against her "every hour of the night and day the most horrid hell that ever a woman passed through."

He emphasized his belief that Mrs. Bryant is a good mother. The charges of drinking highballs and smoking cigars did not weigh with him. As for the confessions he said he believed every word of her story that she had signed them in sheer desperation. He said the evidence these documents purported to furnish fell "so absolutely flat that they were worse than useless."

"I am convinced," said the judge, "that Mr. Gillett began his married life with a dominant love for his wife as any man ever had, and I believe he has the same love in his heart today."

"I am satisfied," said Mrs. Bryant after hearing the decision. "I retain my children. My character has been completely vindicated. I shall willingly obey the mandate of the court."

Triumph, Says Father. "It is a famous victory," said Mr. Gillett in his office in the Westminster building. "Will I win the love of my children? Of course, and in the shortest time. They prattle of not liking me, but in their hearts they hold nothing against me. The boy and I soon will be chums. I know Elizabeth like a book. They will soon want to visit me."

Mr. Gillett fished from a drawer a microcassette containing a photograph of a watch bearing this inscription: "Elizabeth from Papa—1913."

JUDGE SMITH'S DECISION IN THE GILLET CASE.

Court Pronounces His Finding Orally and Orders Decree Written Up.

Judge Smith's decision concluding the Gillett case was announced in court yesterday as follows:

"The primary, ultimate, and fundamental question in this case is the good of the children. They are wards of the court. Their rights are paramount to the rights of either of the parents, and the rights of the parents must give way to that fundamental and principal consideration."

"Mr. Gillett comes into this court as the father of these children and says to the court: 'I have reformed my drinking habits and I have a right to see my children and to have their custody.' He says that he has an apartment on the north side and his mother will take charge of the children when they are there. Against the old lady—I call her old, though she is not so old as I am but still she is old enough to be a grandmother—there is nothing in the wide world to be said except in her praise, and nothing has been said against her in this case, and nothing could be."

"The affection of grandchildren for their grandparents and the delight of grandparents in their grandchildren is proverbial."

"Now, Mr. Gillett, in addition to saying that he is a man capable of having charge of these children, makes complaint against Mrs. Bryant. One complaint is that she smoked cigars at times and drank cocktails. While I never happened to be associated with a lady who smoked cigars, I do not think it is worth mentioning. I will say that it is a feather in the scale when it appears that the lady who does that is an affectionate, attentive, and anxious mother."

"In certain classes of society drinking cocktails is as common as drinking water. I have no objection to a lady who does that, but I have no objection to a lady who does that in a respectable, attentive, and anxious mother."

"That is a disservice without giving it any weight. I have not the slightest doubt but Mrs. Bryant is just as good a mother as I have. I believe she is a mother who has a feather in the scale when it appears that the lady who does that is an affectionate, attentive, and anxious mother."

"Mrs. Bryant has done one thing which is wrong in connection with these children. She has changed their names. That is improper. She says she did it, because she was ashamed of the name Gillett."

"That she had good reason to feel that way is no doubt from the evidence. But that did not give her the right to change their names. That ought not to have been done. The children must go by their right names. They must be registered in school by their right names."

"That the children have been influenced against their father by Mrs. Bryant, the evidence does not show, to my mind. That they retain the impressions they receive from their home, and particularly on that terrible night of Dec. 30, 1911, is self-evident. I did not suppose, however, that the children had the clear conception which they seemed to have of what was progressing here. But they seemed to understand perfectly. It was their pitiful. Without any suggestion they seemed to retain the impression of that last scene, when Mr. Gillett smashed up the establishment."

"Now there is no evidence here that Mrs. Bryant attempted, either systematically or occasionally, to prejudice the child against their father. But they are prejudiced against him. It is a fact."

Will Cuts Off Harding Widow. Mr. Gillett refused to pay under his decree and finally moved to California. He was declared in contempt of court and forced to pay more than \$30,000 in back alimony.

Then he obtained a decree of divorce under the laws of California, but when the case was taken to the Supreme court Mrs. Harding won her right to separate maintenance and retained her rights as wife.

Corn Products Suit Recalled. Harding Sr. later attracted attention in some of the most extensive litigation in the courts of Chicago. He sought to break the Corn Products company and establish the fact that it was a part of the Standard Oil company, and more recently he offered to pay the city of Chicago \$1,000,000 for street railway privileges when the franchises of the various companies expired previous to 1906.

In Mrs. Harding's suit the name of Mrs. Lingard was mentioned. Her two children, Eric and Olga, then babies, now live at Arlington on the Massachusetts coast, in a villa called The Pines. Shortly after Mrs. Harding's death they came to Chicago, where they arranged with Senator Harding to receive a lump sum in place of their allotted annuity. It is understood.

NATIONAL CAPITAL NOTES. The senate military committee decided to hold public hearings on plans for reorganization of the army. They will begin some day next week with Secretary of War Garrison as the first witness.

The interstate commerce committee of the senate favorably reported Senator Newland's bill calling for investigation of the general railroad situation by a board of five senators.

And fact, but it is only a part of the great catastrophe which Mr. Gillett brought upon himself by the excessive use of intoxicating liquors.

"And it is something that Mr. Gillett will require considerable time to overcome in the minds of the children. It cannot be done by one or two visits or one or two periods. It must be a most gradual process, which will make, and it cannot be any other, because to attempt to force the matter in any way will only excite the minds of the children and put them on their guard, and rather cause them, perhaps, to resist his approaches than otherwise."

"The main difficulty in this case, so far as the future is concerned, has been the introduction of these written papers. Mr. Gillett did not wish to do it. Mr. Gillett called off that inquiry, and I am compelled to say that I think it was a great mistake. It commenced down in New York, where the paper was first flourished as a club against Mrs. Bryant."

"These papers never ought to have been introduced in this case, because the evidence that they purport to furnish, the whole theory—falls so absolutely flat that they are simply worse than useless as evidence. At the same time no woman with any self-respect, and the mother of children, would accede to any demands which were made under threat of such documents."

"Now, as to the proof about those papers, I have no objection to any preliminary foundation given by the testimony that Mr. Gillett had given saying that he had charged his wife with infidelity, and the testimony of Mrs. Bryant, who said that he had done so numerous times. But nothing except such things as that room fitted up in the barn and the room fitted up in the attic, and some such things as that appeared as any foundation upon which these papers were introduced in evidence by calling in Mr. Webb, who knew Mrs. Bryant's signature."

"Mrs. Bryant goes upon the stand to explain those papers, and she presents one of the most horrid lies that ever a woman passed through. And I believe every word she says about it—that she was kept up nights until 5 o'clock in the morning listening to these accusations of Mr. Gillett when he was under the influence of liquor, and sometimes when he was sober; and that in sheer desperation she signed those papers—sheer desperation. And she repudiated them later. That is reasonable—that is an ordinary and reasonable explanation."

"Mr. Gillett's explanation is absolutely futile and false. I cannot believe it. I do not believe anybody engaged in this trial can believe that a married woman, the mother of children, would go around showing these confessions of infidelity into the hands of her husband without any provocation or any demand or any accusation on his part. I must believe Mrs. Bryant's version of that matter and say that the way she says those papers were procured is the true version."

"Now, I listened with considerable interest to Mr. Walker's argument as to the purpose of introducing those papers. I do not know why they were introduced if not for every purpose which they could contain on their face."

"I think it was a great mistake that Mrs. Bryant had better stop there—a great mistake in attempting to use them. A great mistake. But what a difficulty they introduced into the custody of the children! Those children, if they have any idea, or if they learn at any time that such documents were offered in evidence against their mother, can never forgive their father or anybody else. The papers presented an issue which was so dangerous and involved so much; involved not Mrs. Bryant only, but made out that these children were the son and daughter of a woman who would do that sort of thing, and impeached her motherhood and brought other people into this controversy."

"The use of these papers, in my mind, was a very, very great mistake. They ought to be cremated. They ought never to be suffered to exist."

"Now, I believe from the evidence, coming to the main question here, that Mrs. Bryant is in every way the proper person to retain the general custody of these children."

"She is a good mother. She is training the children in the proper way, with the exceptions that I have named, and I do not believe that she has gone out of her way to prejudice them against their father."

"I have no thought of removing her, notwithstanding that she has married an Englishman, from the custody of the children. She is the proper person to retain their custody, especially during the present age of the children, of tender years, and I believe that she should give them the care that they can get nowhere else on earth."

"But the difficulty is how to provide that it ought not to interfere with their regular visits to the south. I think that is a benefit to the children, although it takes the children out of the jurisdiction of the court."

MR. WALKER—Unless by consent it is not permissible in law for the chancellor to allow it.

THE COURT—Well, I shall not prohibit that until I find that there is some abuse of it.

MR. WALKER—Now, your honor has to make some provision about our right to visit the children. Does that mean that Mr. Gillett must sit in the parlor where these children are, with nurses and other people around?

THE COURT—Mr. Gillett should have the right to visit these children, talk to them, and so forth, without any one else being present, without any espionage.

MR. SHAW—While we are here I would like to know if they intend to adopt your honor's suggestion. I would like to know whether they propose to cremate the documents.

TIME IS RIPE FOR AMERICA TO GRAB RUSSIAN TRADE

Germany Never Can Regain Business If U. S. Seizes Opportunity, Writer Says.

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT. Washington, D. C., Jan. 7.—(Special.)—American manufacturers should prepare without delay to take advantage of the opportunity to extend their trade in Russia instead of devoting their attention exclusively to munition contracts. The manufacturer who waits until the close of hostilities before entering upon the business of introducing his goods into Russia will find himself too late.

This is the opinion of Stanley Washburn of Minneapolis, war correspondent, based upon his observations and study of conditions during the last sixteen months in Russia. Mr. Washburn, who is passing a few weeks in Washington, plans to return to Russia early in March.

Just before starting for America Mr. Washburn had a long interview with the Russian minister for foreign affairs, who impressed upon him the magnitude of the field of trade that Russia will offer to American manufacturers if they will only take the necessary steps in preparation for it.

Trade Treaty Is Needed. What is needed first of all is a trade treaty between the two countries, according to Mr. Washburn, who believes that the movement for such a treaty should be taken up at once by the state department. America, he declares, will find Russia liberal to a degree in regard to the provisions of such a treaty.

The attitude of the Russian government to American Jews in Russia, which was responsible for the abrogation of the former treaty, will not stand in the way of another international agreement of the kind, according to Mr. Washburn.

The attitude of Russia to all Jews has greatly changed since the start of hostilities. The Jews in Russia are receiving better treatment from the government today than ever before, notwithstanding a large portion of the Jewish population is more friendly to Germany.

Trade Domination Gone. "For many years," Mr. Washburn said, "German manufacturers have dominated Russia. Germany has enjoyed a monopoly of Russian trade. Its hold on the trade of the country was so great that its influence was felt in many other ways."

"When peace is declared three factors will enter into the picture. First, the German monopoly will be broken. Second, the Russian market will be open to all. Third, the Russian market will be open to all."

MR. EVERETT—They have just suggested that they wanted to do so.

MR. SHAW—Shall we prepare a draft decree and present it to your honor?

THE COURT—Yes. Get together, if you can, possibly.

MR. WALKER—We can't get together.

MR. WALKER—We won't be able to. It will be up to court.

THE COURT—I will take the burden of it then. But I think I am entitled to your reasonable and generous effort.

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THE DAY IN CONGRESS

SENATE. Mr. Hatch introduced a bill to amend the law to prevent disclosure of national defense secrets introduced by Senator Overman.

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HOUSE. Foreign relations committee agreed to consider next Friday proposed legislation to regulate water power at Niagara falls.

HOUSE. Representative Gardner in speech opposed embargo on arms and war munitions.

HOUSE. Representative Kent introduced bill to create national park service under interior department.

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7TH	284.34	7.82
8TH	330.00	9.17
9TH	377.00	10.55
10TH	425.63	11.97
11TH	475.57	13.44
12TH	527.02	14.95
13TH	580.02	16.50
14TH	634.72	18.10
15TH	690.97	19.75
16TH	748.93	21.46
17TH	808.64	23.21
18TH	870.25	25.01
19TH	933.63	26.86
20TH	998.91	28.78
21ST	1,066.18	30.77

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Private lessons at any time. Social Dances, Wed. and Sat. Evenings. GENTLEMEN, 50c; LADIES, 25c.

Long Line of Waiters. The about to be recently behind their predecessors, a long line extending down the main entrance of the White House.

Finally Meet the President. Passing through the gray boarder dignitary, and belt with gold braided forward and backward.

Blue room, in which and Mrs. Wilson received with red roses. The room was augmented by the members of the cabinet in the precedences, fronted the which overlooked the entrance of the White House.

Mayor Backs Thru in Race Again. City Hall Faction Seeks to Make Jones Sixth Ward.

Aaron J. Jones, president of the Sixth Ward, yesterday became the champion of the city hall Republicans in the Sixth ward candidate against Ald. Jones.

All other candidates were members of the Thompson-Hall theater. Fifty-five names were listed in the ward for the ward organization of the ward.

The Twenty-third ward association, at Arkin has near Halsted, introduced a manufacturer, for nomination for alderman.

Julius B. Kline was introduced for nomination for alderman, affiliated with the Twenty-third ward.

Ald. John Kjellander. Kin Seek Charity. Relatives in New York City, said yesterday in a letter that several years ago mother is at the point of death.

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WILSON'S B MAKES HER AS 'FIRST

Reception at White Latin Diplomats Capital Social S

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT. Washington, D. C., Jan. 7.—(Special.)—Mrs. Woodrow Wilson was low tonight to represent the state of the United States and diplomats of all the American republics.

her first official appearance in the White House. She has ever attended, although a resident of the White House since the last August.

The occasion, which marked the reception of the delegates to the scientific congress, invited to more than 4,000 guests, the capacity of the White House was exceeded.

Invitations in Keen. The opportunity of seeing the president and his wife was a coveted one. Many of the guests were invited by the president and his wife.

One step through the White House. The guests were invited by the president and his wife. The guests were invited by the president and his wife.

Long Line of Waiters. The about to be recently behind their predecessors, a long line extending down the main entrance of the White House.

Finally Meet the President. Passing through the gray boarder dignitary, and belt with gold braided forward and backward.

Blue room, in which and Mrs. Wilson received with red roses. The room was augmented by the members of the cabinet in the precedences, fronted the which overlooked the entrance of the White House.

Mayor Backs Thru in Race Again. City Hall Faction Seeks to Make Jones Sixth Ward.

Aaron J. Jones, president of the Sixth Ward, yesterday became the champion of the city hall Republicans in the Sixth ward candidate against Ald. Jones.

All other candidates were members of the Thompson-Hall theater. Fifty-five names were listed in the ward for the ward organization of the ward.

The Twenty-third ward association, at Arkin has near Halsted, introduced a manufacturer, for nomination for alderman.

Julius B. Kline was introduced for nomination for alderman, affiliated with the Twenty-third ward.

Ald. John Kjellander. Kin Seek Charity. Relatives in New York City, said yesterday in a letter that several years ago mother is at the point of death.

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DANCING in the **Main Restaurant** of the **Brevoort Hotel**. 10 P. M. to 1 A. M. Commencing this evening Mr. Jayson Brian and Miss Gladys Walton will have charge of the guests' dance program. Miss Walton will, during this engagement, render classic dances in costume.

Brevoort Hotel LAURENCE B. ADAMS, Manager. Madison Street—East of La Salle

WHAT IS AMERICANISM? In the hope of casting the bright light of truth upon this interesting question, with the object of serving the best interests of the nation, the ILLINOIS STAATS-ZEITUNG will print a series of articles written by foremost scholars, thinkers and men of affairs, each one giving views as to what constitutes Americanism today. They will be printed in the language of this country.

On Sunday, January 9th, the first article will appear. It is—**"THE SPIRIT OF AMERICANISM"** By Herbert C. Sanborn, Professor of Philosophy Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.

This will be followed (on succeeding Sundays) by articles written by—**Charles W. Fairbanks, ex-Vice President United States, Indianapolis, Ind.**
W. E. Borah, Senator of United States, Boise City, Idaho.
Peter S. Grosscup, ex-Federal Judge, Chicago, Ill. and others of equal erudition and fame.

The Illinois Staats-Zeitung Sunday Edition may be purchased at news stands or ordered of **ILLINOIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, Staats-Zeitung Building, CHICAGO, ILL.** Telephone Main 114

No tales are told where homes are cold There is no contentment or delight in cold or clammy rooms. The ambition of the young is not awakened by stories of great lives and noble deeds where the little bodies are uncomfortable and have to be hustled off to bed with a quick "good night."

AMERICAN & IDEAL RADIATORS & BOILERS These heating outfits bring peace of mind and body to all the family. In spite of storms outside you will enjoy the balmy warmth of a perfect June day. None of the vital element is taken from the air.

No injurious ash-dust, soot, and coal gases are carried into rooms to menace health or to injure furnishings. Mothers are freed from drudgery to devote more time to pleasanter tasks.

Get the heat that costs the least Many exclusive features make these outfits the most efficient and economical in the world, yet enormous sales at home and abroad enable us to put the price within reach of all—no higher than for ordinary types. *Accept no substitute!*

Why not pass a winter of cozy, clean comfort—enjoy your home all over, day and night! Outfits are made in sizes for cottages, farm houses, mansions, flats, stores, schools, churches, public buildings, etc. Five cold months still ahead! Easily set in old buildings without disturbing old heaters till ready to put fire in the IDEAL Boiler.

Let us send you our home-climate story "Ideal Heating" (catalog free). Ask now, while prices are so attractive.

Learn about the cellar-set ARCO WAND Vacuum Cleaner. Price \$150 The first reliable improvement of our times for dustless, complete cleaning of rooms, furnishings, etc. Sits in basement or side-room; cleans through a single iron pipe, running to each floor. Easily put in old buildings. Proved unflinching after four years test in homes, churches, schools, stores, etc. Ask for catalog (free).

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WILSON'S BRIDE MAKES HER BOW AS 'FIRST LADY'

Reception at White House to
Latin Diplomats Launches
Capital Social Season.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]
Washington, D. C., Jan. 7.—[Special.]—Mrs. Woodrow Wilson made her public bow tonight to representatives of every state of the United States and the delegates and diplomats of all South and Central American republics. It was not only her first official appearance in the White House, but the first White House affair she has ever attended, although she has been a resident of the national capital for the last eighteen years.

The occasion, which marked the opening of the White House social season, was the reception tendered by the president to the delegates of the pan-American scientific congress. Invitations had been issued to more than 4,000 persons, although the capacity of comfortable accommodation of the executive mansion has been placed at 2,000.

Invitations in Keen Demand.
The opportunity of seeing the new mistress of the White House on the occasion of her official debut was the cause of much discreet and some indiscreet wirepulling for invitations after the president had looked over the guest list and declared against the issuance of further "bids."

At 9:30 o'clock, the time designated on the invitations, the first equiptage moved up to the entrance and unloaded its muffled passengers under the glare of the lights of the portico.

One step through the revolving doors, conveniently set in motion by a white-gloved attendant, and the new arrival is on his way to achieve the pinnacle of western society, with the accent on democracy—namely, presentation at the White House.

"Cards," says the policeman to the right, and one flashes for those forgettable, unfathomable, misplaceable things that are always in the wrong pocket.

Long Line of Waiting Guests.
The about to be received took place behind their predecessors, who composed a long line extending down the long, low ceilinged and not too wide art gallery.

The hundreds who waited patiently did not know the reason, which was that the southwest gate of the White House grounds had been opened and all the South and Central American delegates, United States senators and representatives and members of the diplomatic circle had been admitted first.

A turn of the stairs at the end of the hall and from above the sound of the music. It was the Marine band playing in the marble entrance of the White House, just in front of the blue room, where the receiving line was stationed behind a rope of red velvet. At the top of the stairs the guests turned to the east where the procession disappeared through a small door at the far corner.

Finally Meet the President.
Passing through the portal a tall and gray bearded dignitary, bound shoulder and belt with gold braid and tassels, leaned forward and requested the name. That given, he quickly announced them in the ear of the man to his right—the president of the United States. President Wilson shook your hand, looked into your eyes, said something "under his breath," and half turned to his right with a smile. The hand of Mrs. Wilson was waiting, along with another smile. It was the climax of the long wait.

The blue room, in which the president and Mrs. Wilson received, was decorated with red roses. The receiving line, which was augmented by the wives of the members of the cabinet in the order of their precedence, fronted the bay windows which overlooked the snow-covered gardens of the White House.

Buffet Supper Final Stage.
Beyond is the state dining room, only tonight it had been turned into something which can be no better described than by the word "cafeteria." Braided dignitaries of the Andes with feathered crests under their arms reached out for plates of chicken salad, cake, or ice cream. Youth in painfully stiff white fronts juggled punch cups about that special spot.

In point of numbers and in the brilliancy of the setting the reception assumed the proportions of an ovation to the president's bride. Mrs. Wilson wore a robe of silver and white brocade made on simple sweeping lines. The bodice was rather snugly fitted and the sole relief about the square cut neck was a flash of soft folds of tulle. Beside Mrs. Wilson stood Mrs. Robert Lansing, wife of the secretary of state, who also appeared for the first time at a state function.

MAYOR BACKS THEATER MAN
IN RACE AGAINST NANCE.
City Hall Faction Selects Aaron J. Jones to Make Primary Run in Sixth Ward.

Aaron J. Jones, president of the Jones, Zwick & Schaefer theatrical concern, yesterday became the unanimous choice of the city hall Republican faction for alderman in the Sixth ward as a primary candidate against Ald. Willis O. Nance.

PARTED.

Artist Asks Annulment of Marriage to Boyhood Sweetheart, Known to Stage as Glory Hildebrand.



JOSEPH HILDEBRAND

MRS. NORA DUFFY-HUTCHINSON-HILDEBRAND

ARTIST SUES ACTRESS WIFE

Joseph Hildebrand Asks
Annulment of Bonds to
Boyhood Sweetheart.

Joseph Hildebrand, artist, yesterday asked the Circuit court to annul his marriage to Glory Hildebrand, actress. Two artistic temperaments have failed to agree.

The Illinois law regarding the remarriage of divorced persons within one year is the basis of the action, filed by Attorney Sydney J. Chanock. The bill contains no charges nor allegations.

Yet behind it lies a story of a boy and girl who were sweethearts for years, an engagement, a "spat," a hasty marriage in plique, a divorce, a remarriage to the childhood sweetheart, and now the petition for annulment.

In Love at 16.
Glory Hildebrand was born Nora Duffy. She now is about 24 years old. Her husband is 26. They met more than ten years ago, when both were "just kids," and fell in love with each other.

Long before Hildebrand was of age they were engaged, and their marriage was considered quite settled when one day in the summer of 1912 they had a quarrel. She had already gone on the stage.

Hildebrand wished her to give up the stage and marry him, and his insistence led to the quarrel. While still quite "peevish" with him, she met Frank Hutchinson, then sales manager of a large rubber firm, and two days later was married to him.

About two months later she was awarded an absolute decree of divorce by Judge William E. Dever of the Superior court, on April 7, 1913, despite the court order forbidding remarriage within a year, she was married to Hildebrand at Crown Point.

"Had a Nice Home."
"We had a mighty nice home out in Ravenswood Park," said Hildebrand in his studio in the Isabelle building, "but simply could not agree. After trying for more than two years to keep the boat in midstream, it ran on the rocks hard and we separated."

Mrs. Hildebrand went to live at the Reedsborough hotel, and is now filling an engagement at Louisville, Ky.

MISS NELLIE CARLIN URGED
FOR JUDGE RYAN'S SEAT.

The candidacy of Miss Nellie Carlin, public guardian, for the judgeship in the Municipal court left vacant by Judge Ryan's death was announced last night by the Women's Bar association. Mrs. Leonora Z. Meder's candidacy for Municipal judge in the November election was endorsed. Letters promising to appoint women assistants were read from Charles F. Clynne, United States district attorney; Samuel A. Ettelson, corporation counsel; Patrick J. Lucey, attorney general; Charles R. Francis, city attorney; and Harry B. Miller, city prosecuting attorney. The association sent a second letter to State's Attorney Macley Hoyle, who had not acceded to their request for a woman appointee in his office. The association endorsed Miss Mabel Walsh for appointment in the corporation counsel's office.

All Branches of Banking Under One Roof in the Heart of the Loop and Financial District DEPARTMENTS: Commercial, Savings, Trust, Foreign, Loan, Bond and Mortgage Investment Safe Deposit Vault Founded 1881 A State Bank S. E. Corner La Salle and Madison Streets CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK

DRUGGISTS SELL BOGUS ASPIRIN

Forty Blame Wholesalers
for Fake Cold Preventive, Peril to Life.

Fake medicines stamped by the city and federal authorities as little short of criminal in their ineffectiveness against the inroads of grip, pneumonia, and allied disorders, have been brought to the attention of Dr. John Dill Robertson, health commissioner, and of the United States district attorney's office.

The particular indictment is against spurious and short-weight aspirin. Prevents Colds.

Aspirin is recommended by physicians and used in large quantities as a preventive of colds and diseases apt to follow colds. The health officials say the sale of counterfeit aspirin is a direct menace to life in that a fatal disease may be developing while the user is hopefully using a mixture of acetanilid and milk sugar.

Prosecutions of scores of druggists and jobbers are contemplated in the prosecution begun with evidence presented to Dr. Robertson yesterday. Analysis indicated that name of the many samples submitted contained the elements necessary to a proper medicine. Most of the forty druggists summoned blamed the jobbers or the wholesalers.

Passes the Buck.
Louis A. Schmidt, 1324 South Michigan avenue, when confronted with analyses showing an absence of aspirin in tablets purchased at his store, said he had procured 1,000 of the tablets from Charles Ruben.

"I don't remember selling him any aspirin recently," said Mr. Ruben, druggist at 3022 Archer avenue. William J. Barth, 1237 West Grand avenue, and Myron D. Steger, 1366 South Racine avenue, druggists, were called in to explain the analyses showing little if any aspirin in the tablets purchased by health department inspectors from their stores. Barth said he had obtained his supply from a west end jobber; Mr. Steger from a firm in Baltimore.

Use High Explosives.
A charge of a high explosive was poured into and onto this lock from the inside and the big front door blown out, without further trouble. The second door of the vault was opened by picking an exploded lock. The third door, that directly guarding the large amount of stamps, was unlocked, it is said, and offered no resistance to the robbers.

Despite the building is situated almost in the center of the downtown district, across from the city hall and courthouse, and but one square from several of the city's principal hotels, no one could be found who had heard the explosion.

Familiar with Building.
The robbery is said to be the largest in the history of the internal revenue department. P. J. Lynch, revenue collector, and his assistants are checking up their accounts. Their estimates as to the amount the robbers may be able to realize on the stamps vary from 10 to 30 per cent of the face value.

Obviously well informed, the robbers effected an entrance to Mr. Lynch's office in the federal building during the night. With apparent deliberation, they used an electric drill in opening a hole five inches in diameter in the outer door of the big vault. Then, the police state, a small hand mirror was inserted in this aperture and the location of the lock on the inside of the door was determined with exactness.

Far Ahead of New York.
You mean that Chicago does more postoffice business than New York? asked Congressman Richard W. Austin of Tennessee.

"Certainly," replied Mayor Thompson. "I think we run about \$30,000 a month more in the Chicago postoffice than New York postoffice."

Congressman Martin B. Madden of Chicago verified the figures and added further that almost 50 per cent more mail matter passed through Chicago than any other city in the world.

ROBBERS GET BIG HAUL IN ST. PAUL

Blow Revenue Office Safe
and Take \$575,000 Worth
of Negotiable Stamps.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 7.—Federal and city authorities tonight had no clue to the identity of robbers who early today blew open the vault of the local internal revenue office in the old federal building, located in the heart of the business district, and escaped with approximately \$575,000 in negotiable internal revenue stamps and about \$3,600 in currency.

The robbers are believed to have taken their loot, weighing more than 200 pounds, away in an automobile. Unnegotiable stamps were not taken.

Second—its accessibility to and from all parts of the city.

Third—It provides a building area sufficient for present and future needs and also a ready investment for the government.

Fourth—At no other point can so large a street area be secured to facilitate traffic to and from the postoffice and prevent congestion.

Fifth—Only by developing the two block site can the needs of Chicago and of the nation at that great postal center be met. To attempt to meet them otherwise will be to defeat economy, efficiency, and dispatch.

DETECTIVE SHAKUP TODAY.
Chief Healey's shakedown order today will hit the detective bureau hard. Lieut. J. B. Enright and Lieut. William F. Russell and a score of detective sergeants will be transferred to other stations.

This will be the most important phase of the order, as the chief has postponed the transfer of several captains upon which he determined earlier in the week.

He declined to discuss the transfer of the two lieutenants of detectives, but it was said on good authority that those changes were being made solely because of a request for them by Chief of Detectives Hunt. It was said he has named two other lieutenants with whom he was closely associated when he was an inspector in the department as the men he wants to work under him at the bureau.

Men in Ill Luck.
Here is the appeal:
The committee has been investigating the conditions of the men who are being housed by the municipal lodging house and it has found many worthy men who are obliged to go through stress of circumstances.

These men do not belong in this environment, as most of them are capable of earning a living and are anxious to work. A survey showed men who were anxious to obtain work in the following occupations: Stationary engineers, clerks, butchers, metal polishers, teamsters, porters, cigarmakers, laborers, firemen, and many other lines.

The committee appeals to the business men to provide employment. Every case is carefully investigated and every applicant sent out for employment will be clean and tidy in appearance. The committee is asking for no money. It is maintaining these men that are taken out of the municipal lodging house until employment can be found for them, and then they are expected to pay back what they have been advanced out of their first earnings.

Gets Profitable Job.
"Will you help us to repair humanity and restore to useful walks of life and give back their self-respect to these unfortunate men? Just to illustrate what the committee is doing: It took out of the house a man who was an expert lithographer, but who had been unable to secure work for some time. The committee found a job for him in Milwaukee. His employer furnished transportation, and he is now being profitably employed there."

If you will give work to any of these men please phone Benjamin J. Rosenbhal, chairman, Randolph 6163, or address him at 36 South State street, and state what work you wish performed, and a competent man will be sent to you at once."

CHICAGOANS ASK TWO BLOCK SITE FOR POSTOFFICE

Show That Business in This
City Is Much Greater than
That of New York.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]
Washington, D. C., Jan. 7.—[Special.]—The members of the committee on public buildings and grounds of the house stirred uneasily in their chairs today and looked from one to another in surprise.

The cause of the stir was a remark which had been made by one of the speakers of the Chicago delegation which appeared before the committee to urge a favorable report on a bill increasing the appropriation for a site for the Chicago postoffice from \$1,700,000 to \$3,000,000.

"—and of course, gentlemen, it is totally unnecessary for me to remind you that the postal revenue of Chicago exceeds that of any other city in the world, and—"

This excerpt from the address of Mayor William Hale Thompson brought the surprise.

The effect of the statement on the committee indicated that it had been necessary to remind them.

Far Ahead of New York.
You mean that Chicago does more postoffice business than New York? asked Congressman Richard W. Austin of Tennessee.

"Certainly," replied Mayor Thompson. "I think we run about \$30,000 a month more in the Chicago postoffice than New York postoffice."

Congressman Martin B. Madden of Chicago verified the figures and added further that almost 50 per cent more mail matter passed through Chicago than any other city in the world.

"Chicago comes here today united and of one mind, that an area of two city blocks is necessary as an adequate site," said Charles H. Wacker, chairman of the Chicago plan commission. "There are members of our delegation who have seen Chicago's postal receipts go up from \$5,000,000 a year in 1880 to more than \$25,000,000 in 1914."

"Our postoffice system turns over to the treasury \$20,000,000 of annual profit. Based on our present growth, that profit will be doubled by the time the new building is ready."

Why Two Blocks Are Needed.
"We are advocating the two block site upon these five elements:
First—On account of its proximity to two great railway terminals, in which more than 62 per cent of all the mail is handled.

Second—its accessibility to and from all parts of the city.

Third—It provides a building area sufficient for present and future needs and also a ready investment for the government.

Fourth—At no other point can so large a street area be secured to facilitate traffic to and from the postoffice and prevent congestion.

Fifth—Only by developing the two block site can the needs of Chicago and of the nation at that great postal center be met. To attempt to meet them otherwise will be to defeat economy, efficiency, and dispatch."

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HOT DOGS LURE WOLF HUNTERS

300 Guns Blaze and Thunder, but Beasts of Indiana Wild Still Howl.

FARMERS MOBILIZE.

Not a single wolf escaped the great human larist that was drawn from Kootenai, Weathead, and St. Pierre, in Indiana, until, in a dimming circle, the roundup inclosed the prospective shambles at Frita's schoolhouse, with gunfire playing like sheet lightning from 300 muskets.

At this season the male gray wolf, having polished off his wife's cube in an epicurean manner of speaking, begins to drag down and devour the calves that stand around on the landscape in this section of the country. The damage done to stock and poultry by wolves runs into thousands of dollars annually, according to farmers and stock raisers. The wolf is hard to catch because of his gait, which brings him to his destination soon after he starts, and of his cunning, which is commonly believed to be a gift from the evil one.

Farm Tools Idle.
Yesterday the tools of agriculture were disheveled in the country beyond Kootenai and farmers, sportsmen, and every boy big enough to pack a gun gathered for the "wolf drive." Working in from four sides, the hunters covered a territory of about eight miles square, in the wildest part of Indiana.

The drive started promptly at 10 o'clock. On foot and astride the scrubby little western ponies, the hunters worked swiftly towards Frita's schoolhouse, where friends with something on the hip waited, where the food was ready for the crowd after the slaughter.

The marshal of the hunters' forces was Charles W. Russell, internationally known as a big game hunter. Many of the others, captains and lieutenants, have more than local fame as hunters. It was said to be a perfect day for the hunt, and with full confidence the hunters plunged into the sere under woods where it is said hundreds of wolves are to be found.

At noon from Frita's schoolhouse the human noose was seen drawing towards the clearing, tightening gradually. The wolves were not yet visible, as they are particularly ingenious in concealing themselves even in sparse shrub.

Guns Begin to Blaze.
As they pressed up to the clearing the guns began to blaze in salutes and finally the 300 hunters burst in firing so steadily that the reports sounded like the roll of a drum. However, no wolves were in sight. They had eluded the hunters.

Then with a cheer the hunters, afoot, mounted, and riding in a certain kind of automobile, charged forward and began to wolf down the hot dogs, hamburgers, sandwiches, java, and bacon frizzling at the fire.

Greek Holiday Saves Prisoners.
Greeks celebrated their Christmas yesterday at services in church and by observing a holiday spirit. This spirit was freedom for Paul J. Pedersen and Stanley Hart, charged with disorderly conduct by Louis Karamelas, proprietor of a fruit store, who didn't want to prosecute them.

If you will give work to any of these men please phone Benjamin J. Rosenbhal, chairman, Randolph 6163, or address him at 36 South State street, and state what work you wish performed, and a competent man will be sent to you at once."

DETECTIVE SHAKUP TODAY.
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Men in Ill Luck.
Here is the appeal:
The committee has been investigating the conditions of the men who are being housed by the municipal lodging house and it has found many worthy men who are obliged to go through stress of circumstances.

These men do not belong in this environment, as most of them are capable of earning a living and are anxious to work. A survey showed men who were anxious to obtain work in the following occupations: Stationary engineers, clerks, butchers, metal polishers, teamsters, porters, cigarmakers, laborers, firemen, and many other lines.

The committee appeals to the business men to provide employment. Every case is carefully investigated and every applicant sent out for employment will be clean and tidy in appearance. The committee is asking for no money. It is maintaining these men that are taken out of the municipal lodging house until employment can be found for them, and then they are expected to pay back what they have been advanced out of their first earnings.

Gets Profitable Job.
"Will you help us to repair humanity and restore to useful walks of life and give back their self-respect to these unfortunate men? Just to illustrate what the committee is doing: It took out of the house a man who was an expert lithographer, but who had been unable to secure work for some time. The committee found a job for him in Milwaukee. His employer furnished transportation, and he is now being profitably employed there."

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BUSINESS FIRMS URGED TO HELP CITY'S JOBLESS

Unemployment Committee Asks
Aid in Placing Men Living
at Lodging House.

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This will be the most important phase of the order, as the chief has postponed the transfer of several captains upon which he determined earlier in the week.

He declined to discuss the transfer of the two lieutenants of detectives, but it was said on good authority that those changes were being made solely because of a request for them by Chief of Detectives Hunt. It was said he has named two other lieutenants with whom he was closely associated when he was an inspector in the department as the men he wants to work under him at the bureau.

Men in Ill Luck.
Here is the appeal:
The committee has been investigating the conditions of the men who are being housed by the municipal lodging house and it has found many worthy men who are obliged to go through stress of circumstances.

These men do not belong in this environment, as most of them are capable of earning a living and are anxious to work. A survey showed men who were anxious to obtain work in the following occupations: Stationary engineers, clerks, butchers, metal polishers, teamsters, porters, cigarmakers, laborers, firemen, and many other lines.

The committee appeals to the business men to provide employment. Every case is carefully investigated and every applicant sent out for employment will be clean and tidy in appearance. The committee is asking for no money. It is maintaining these men that are taken out of the municipal lodging house until employment can be found for them, and then they are expected to pay back what they have been advanced out of their first earnings.

Flat Work Perfectly Laundered

DAVIES hand laundry work has won a national reputation for high quality. Davies new flat-work department is likewise far in advance of competition.

Instead of washing in a strong alkali solution for 20 minutes Davies washes in a pure soap solution for an hour.

Everything is rinsed until the last particle of soap has been removed, insuring snowy whiteness when ironed.

You will be surprised at the low prices charged for such careful and beautiful laundry work. WRITE OR PHONE FOR OUR NEW FLAT WORK PRICE LIST.

Davies Laundry Company
2349 Cottage Grove Ave.
Phone Calumet 1977

18 POUNDS OF BLOOD

Is the average quantity in a healthy adult, but it is the quality of the blood that determines our strength to resist sickness. With weak blood we find cold hands and chilly feet; in children an aversion to study, and in adults rheumatic tendencies.

In changing seasons get abundant fresh air and take Scott's Emulsion after meals, because Scott's Emulsion is a rich blood-food that will increase the quality of the blood while it warms the body and helps carry off the impurities.

When multitudes of people are today taking Scott's Emulsion to avert winter sickness, and are giving it to their children, you should not neglect its benefits. Look out for substitutes.

Scott & Borden, Bloomfield, N. J.

The Chicago Tribune

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED JUNE 16, 1847.

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER JUNE 8, 1895, AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHICAGO, ILL., UNDER ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879.

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TRIBUNE CIRCULATION FOR SEVEN DECEMBERS

Daily	Sunday
1908.....171,032	1908.....296,816
1909.....174,074	1909.....300,009
1910.....234,111	1910.....357,845
1911.....236,226	1911.....363,465
1912.....246,061	1912.....366,977
1913.....259,958	1913.....392,664
1914.....318,761	1914.....524,800
*1915.....354,520	*1915.....558,396

Growth in 7 years.....183,486
Growth in 7 years.....261,580
Average for six months ending Sept. 30, 1915.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1916.

"Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."
—Stephen Decatur.

MEXICO AND HER PROBLEMS.

Today there is published in *The Tribune* the first of a noteworthy series of articles upon Mexican conditions and problems. The author, Mr. Mark Skinner Watson, went into Mexico in October, commissioned by *The Tribune* to observe, study, and report the truth as to the state of the country and its people, their wants and prospects.

Such a survey has been sorely needed. Although events harrowing, demoralizing, and immensely important to the welfare of our own republic have been occurring south of the Rio Grande, although our government has been involved in most critical and difficult diplomatic and has been on the brink, and in fact, over the brink, of war on several occasions, the American public has been in a state of ignorance respecting the underlying facts of the Mexican tragedy, unable to crystallize opinion on any material point.

If our interest were confined exclusively to the avoidance of armed intervention the result of this unusual work of knowledge of so serious a phase of our foreign relations might be accepted without challenge. But it is not so confined. Moreover, this very conspicuous question of intervention cannot be determined or any determination of it approved without full knowledge of Mexican conditions.

That the official thought upon Mexico was at first incredibly ingenious must be apparent even to the administration now. The insistence upon an election, for example, could only have been the product of a theory having no relation to the realities of Mexican popular character. The oscillations of policy between the strong hand employed at Vera Cruz and a quixotic self-restraint amidst the anarchy of the border, between diplomatic inaction and the heaviest diplomatic pressure, between the expulsion of one leader and the refusal to support others, all this was experimentation uncorrected by exact and thorough knowledge.

But the people of the United States ought to know about Mexico and must know if they are not some day to find confronting them a crisis from which it is too late to escape and an inexorable duty which they will find it very costly to perform. To this necessary knowledge *The Tribune* contributes the observations of a trained and impartial observer, who has observed conditions on the ground, who has talked with the men upon whom Mexico must depend for effective action, if there is to be any, who has sought the truth without prejudice and set down his conclusions without restraint. These conclusions are not advanced as infallible, but *The Tribune* believes they will help materially toward the evolution of intelligent public opinion and of a policy toward Mexico based on knowledge and common sense.

MILITARY DRILL IN THE SCHOOLS.

A subcommittee of the board of education, headed by Trustee Eckhart, has under consideration the question of requiring military drill for the public schools of Chicago.

The issue is, we think, especially interesting in this community for several reasons. A system of the extreme variety has some conspicuous advocates in Chicago, and is especially influential, apparently, among teachers. It does not represent the conviction of the practical common sense citizen who is in the overwhelming majority, as *The Tribune's* poll of parents of high school pupils disclosed. But it is persistent and finds easy access to publicity. To what extent, then, is an expressive but extremely unrepresentative minority to decide an important question of policy?

Another phase of the problem is presented by the assumed opposition of the foreign born to anything favoring of the military service many are supposed to have come to America to avoid.

The Tribune believes this opposition is inconceivable and would be easily proved so by any fair test. To wish to avoid long military service in a situation already difficult economically and complicated with elements of caste and class domination is one thing. It is quite another to deny the basic duty of citizens in a republic to provide for the common defense or refuse the moderate service required under any system proposed for the United States.

Finally, Chicago has become increasingly concerned over the problem of undisciplined youth. Providing special courts, probation for young offenders, reformatories and jails may be necessary, but it is neither inclusive nor effective. The need of wholesome discipline of body and will is by no means confined to the relatively small class of misdeeds. It exists in every class and throughout the country. In fact, the proposal for setting up exercises and military drill is more important from the point of view of social and individual betterment than from that of serious military efficiency. The latter in our day cannot be achieved by such simple means. But the physical and moral value to the youth of the country, to their communities, and to the nation of exercises which will improve their bodies and inspire in their minds and hearts a proper sense of manly responsibility and patriotic citizenship hardly can be exaggerated.

It is significant that the truth of this is coming home to many communities at this time. In Washington, D. C., in Portland, Me., in Omaha, Neb., military drill is established in the schools. Our neighbor Wauegan has just adopted the system. In Wyoming the state has adopted it with splendid results. Day by day there is fresh report of the

formation of volunteer corps in grammar and high schools and colleges in all parts of the land.

This is not hysteria, though excited pacifists try to discredit it with that charge. It is the result of the cool, but deep, judgment of the American people, not theoretical and vociferous minorities, but the mass of level headed Americans, whose collective verdict is seldom wrong. That judgment is formed on an aroused sense of the need for a better braced American character and for the establishment of habits which will correct the slack self-indulgence and unregulated impulse of which we see so much in this land and generation.

The proposal before Mr. Eckhart's committee is of far more moment as a measure of preparedness for peace than of preparedness for war.

SPOILING THE SHERMAN CANDIDACY.

Downstate supporters of Senator Sherman complain of the indifference of Chicago to the only available Illinois candidate for president.

It is a fact that the candidacy of Senator Sherman is strongly opposed throughout the country districts of Illinois. Equally true is it that his cause arouses but little enthusiasm in Chicago. For this the Republicans of Chicago but the political managers of Senator Sherman must be blamed.

Senator Sherman has voiced the principles of modern Republicanism with greater success than any other candidate for the presidency. He has taken an advanced stand for those things which a progressive community desires, and this community should stand behind him in earnest ranks.

Unfortunately the local managers of the Sherman boom have forgotten that his candidacy, if it is to have any strength, must depend upon popular support and upon a popular enthusiasm which will spread from this center across the country.

Instead of appealing to the public they are trying to pick delegates as in the old county convention days. The present plan, that suitable Lorimer, Denen, and Progressive politicians shall be named, who in consideration for their seats will agree that Lorimerites, Denenites, Progressives, and Shermandites are one and that Senator Sherman is the proper candidate for all their followings.

The trouble with this plan is that the various representatives cannot bring the voters to the compact. These will look upon the candidacy as one of back room politics, and the delegates at the convenient moment will seek to place their delegates in the market for the most favorable political considerations.

If the candidacy of Senator Sherman is to be taken seriously abroad it must be taken seriously at home. It must stand upon principles, not upon deals. The sooner this fact is realized and acted upon the better chance will there be for the senator's nomination.

MCNEELY'S DEATH.

Senator O'Gorman of New York is a choice little package of reason leavened by charity. He said in the senate that poor McNeely, the consul who died in the Mediterranean when the Persia was blown up, was unprincipled. He ought to have known better than to expose his country to controversy by taking passage on the ship of a belligerent nation when a Dutch ship for Aden could have been had.

It happens that the head of the government McNeely was to serve has not mitigated in one particular his insistence upon the right of American citizens to take passage with an assurance of safety upon any vessel not designed or used for purposes of war. McNeely had the word of his government behind him. So long as the United States tells its citizens that the seas are safe for them the citizens cannot be blamed if they govern themselves accordingly.

WARLIKE PACIFISTS.

The picture Carolyn Wilson prints of Henry Ford sitting bewildered in the press cabin of the Oscar II, while the battle went on about his ears is not that of a pacifist. It is that of a peaceable man. We were mistaken about Ford. He might make a quaker but never a pacifist.

Ford merely revolts against hideousness and crime, bloodshed and violence. He doesn't like it. He hasn't imagination enough to perceive that when it gets started with a cause it cannot be stopped by persuasion. Possibly he hasn't imagination enough to see that war is only a theatrical demonstration of hideousness and violence. If every form of human misery were put in the theater we'd all go crazy. Inability to see, or rather to perceive, saves humanity.

But Ford is not a pacifist. If he had been he would have taken Jenkin Lloyd Jones by his long whiskers and have bumped the reverend head into the head of S. S. McClure. He would have called Mrs. Rosika Schwimmer a few names adapted from "The Song of Songs" and would have beat up the rest of the party so long as the chairs held out.

Then Mr. Ford would have been a pacifist and there would have been peace on the Oscar II. Miss Wilson says that Ford was so clearly dazed by the contention in his party that he showed it in every action. He did not know that the only things that keep a pacifist peaceable are manacles and a gag.

If his party had been composed of Sir Edward Grey, Von Bethmann-Hollweg, Poincaré, Asquith, Von Tirpitz, Burián, Delcassé, Bark, Joffre, Von Hindenburg, Cardenas, etc., nothing but courtesies would have been exchanged on the entire trip. They are comparatively peaceable men.

Pacifists are not peaceable; they are merely pacifists. If they were given charge of a government they would so insult every other government of the earth that within six months there would be a coalition against them in an aggression provoked by their own unmannered acts.

Editorial of the Day.

ANATHEMATISM IN SPORT.

The congress of athletics has performed its lexicographic-legislative mission. An amateur of sport is defined in these terms:

"An amateur sportsman is one who engages in sport solely for the pleasure, physical, mental, moral, and social benefits he derives therefrom, and to whom sport is nothing more than an avocation."

The definition is slightly slanting, but there is no occasion to analyze it critically. In general terms, it seems that amateurism in sport can be defined in few and simple words. What the amateur cannot do, however, without forfeiture of his standing, is stated in a long, complicated code. The negative, inhibitory part of the definition requires in the printing just thirty-seven times the space of the section quoted.

It seems characteristic of present day management in business and government, in Sunday schools and libraries, as well as in sport, to govern by rules rather than by principle tempered with sense. What is it that is temporarily lost: respect for principle, elastic good sense, or mental honesty and the pride of honor that makes operative the best government, self-government?

If this definition keeps on the time may come when every amateur athlete will need a staff of

A LINE O' TYPE OR TWO.

Motto: How to the Line, let the guile fall where they may.

THE WINTER OF OUR DISCONTENT.

You kissed me in the autumn;
You kissed me in the spring;
But oh this awful winter,
When we haven't kissed a thing!

RENEC.

INCOMPATIBILITY "twixt man and woman is the unforfeitable sin, in the sight of heaven, and when a couple discover, after living together nineteen years or so, that they are not affinities, they should discontinue their relations not later than Thursday of the following week. When a man finds he has made a mistake he should check the marriage contract, and not try, as many do, to make the best of a bad bargain, under the mistaken notion that such a course would be good sportsmanship.

It would be nice if the same privilege of repudiation could be extended to cover other legal contracts, so that when a man found he was getting the worst of it in a business deal he could jump his obligations, without becoming unpopular in his church or club. Unfortunately the question of honor enters here. A man's word should be as good as his bond—any bond except the matrimonial one.

Out, Damned Spies!

Sir: In venturing upon anything even remotely resembling criticism of the deadlier sex, I find myself in somewhat the this-hurts-me-worse-than-it-does-you position of the fond parent with the erring child and the flagellant slipper. Still, duty before pleasure, as the movies teach us, and I hold it no less than a duty to suggest that certain fair creatures might seem more the one and less the other if they would but in mind the principles well known and so thoroughly acted on at times—that beauty should be displayed from the top down, and veiled from the bottom up.

Both might well go, but if only one, then I say, spats! PADDY HANMER.

AN attorney interprets the words "love and affection," in an insurance policy, as merely "insurance terms." They are not more significant in a marriage policy.

THE DOVE RETURNS WITH A SPRIG OF OREGON.

[From the W. G. N.]

Beard—French gentleman desires room and breakfast on board with German family to have opportunity of speaking German. Address — Toledo.

AMONG those arrested Thursday for spitting in public places was a doctor and a nurse, which shows how rapidly the science of sanitation is getting on.

Baldheaded Plagiarism.

Sir: Alfred Kreymborg's monkey poem in the New Republic is plagiaristic. He attempts to hide his krypton by changing the number of monkeys to four and allowing the inference that all are of the male sex, while his introduction of extraneous matter, such as trees and coconuts, serves only to weaken the fine simplicity of the original text:

"Monkey, monkey, barrel of beer,
Now many monkeys are there here?
One, two, three, out goes she."

ANCHUSA.

The assurance that Pres. Wilson will accept a renomination has eased a considerable strain, under which the nation was gradually cracking.

WHEEZES OF YESTERYEAR.

Sir: I don't know about the bonnetest bonnet, but a wheeze you pulled three or four years ago lingers unpleasantly with me:

"The Inter Ocean will follow you on your vacation."

Business of disguising oneself and signing a false name on the hotel register. B. B.

USTHINKS the steam roller gang is banking too heavily on Mr. Wilson's genuine unpopularity. If they leave Roosevelt out of their reckoning they will run a bad third, as they ran in 1912.

Our Village.

—Hog killing is the order of the day.

—The epidemic of the de la grippe in Our Village is abating to a more or less extent.

—Bob Jones has him a new automobile which Mr. Dillon wished on him.

—Fred Donaghey, the original Wilson man, is forming a Young Man's Wilson club and would like to hear from other admirers of the President.

—Anybody who thinks America hasn't a leisure class should watch the men who are working (laughter and applause) on the State street bridge.

—Geo. O'Neill made the line a. k. he sending us a miniature dollhouse and set of clothes pins, for hanging up on that and that.

—Al Noyes, the poet, lectures in Mandel hall this eve, probably on poetry or something like that.

—Hon. Neal Brown of Waukegan, who is sojourning in Our Village, is entertaining a case of whooping cough.

—Ole Clark Everett and Spence, the latter accomp. by his misdeeds, are in our midst for a few hours, and report not much doing in trout fishing up Waukegan way on acc. the inclement weather.

—Mr. Geddes Farrell, the affable C. P. sleeping car conductor, was a pleasant caller at ye sanatorium yesterday, accompanied by Mrs. F. and Geo. Mahoney.

—Old Bill Byrne says no purchase is extravagant if the sales gent points out the real economy of it.

—Agred Al Dennis of here and Glenview says he wasn't in the street car accident in Wilmette, in spite of printed reports. This tottering party allows that when an accident takes place the newspapers put a lot of prominent names in the list of injured just to make the story interesting.

IF the Hon. Cyclone Davis should happen to sit on a tack, the subsequent explosion would wreck the Capitol building.

Taking Thought of Tomorrow.
Sir: I am pained to note that one with your hawklike observance of the niceties of detail in grammatical construction should allow such an error as "twenty knots an hour" to get by.

C. G. R.

[Had we blue-pencilled that contributed gem of taxonomy how should we have filled this space today?]

ONE mistake was in putting the Chicago and Milwaukee Electric into the hands of a receiver. Undertaker would have been more forthcoming.

HEALTH HUNTER FOR TODAY.

If G. Death you feel would fall
Let the drinking water boil. W. H. Y."VICTOR MORLEY of musical comedy took Carolyn Elizabeth Pearson to be his wife in San Francisco." The value Post.
One in every port?ANOTHER EPOCH IS MARKED.
[From the Washington, D.]

This date will open a sale that will attract and bewilder, placing on money of metal was an event of price breaking, the belief of the human mind. The store with the yellow front on the corner.

"CUBS sold to Chicago Fed Megul"—Detroit Free Press.

Misprint for Fed Megul.

"UNITED STATES Victor in Louisiana Case." TRY that on your Victor talking machine.

How to Keep Well.
By Dr. W. A. Evans

Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation, and prevention of disease, if matters of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space will not permit or the subject is not suitable, letters will be personally answered, subject to proper limitations and where a stamped, addressed envelope is inclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnoses or prescribe for individual diseases. Requests for such service cannot be answered.

[Copyright: 1916: By Dr. W. A. Evans.]

PYORRHOEA SYMPTOMS.

PYORRHOEA has many points of similarity to consumption. In late consumption the lungs are riddled with cavities. The lost tissue can never be replaced. In late pyorrhea, the bony processes around the roots of the teeth are riddled with holes. The lost tissue can never be replaced. In late consumption the cavities and the bronchial tubes are confirmed producers of pus. In late pyorrhea the gums around the teeth are confirmed producers of pus. In both cases it is difficult to stop the suppuration.

Late consumption is sometimes curable, but more often it is incurable. When cured the lungs are irretrievably scarred and breathing is never free. Late pyorrhea is sometimes curable, but more often it is incurable. When cured the teeth are not held securely in position.

Early consumption is quite curable. Early pyorrhea is quite curable. The early pyorrhea consists in getting people with early consumption to recognize the signs, which means that a careful examination for consumption should be made and in getting the pyorrhea patient to examine and accurately diagnose this disease.

We might say that there are three lines of trenches around the citadel of a man's health. The first is the diet, the second the hygiene of the body, and the third the hygiene of the mind. The first line of defense is the diet. The second line of defense is the hygiene of the body. The third line of defense is the hygiene of the mind.

The great difficulty in pyorrhea consists in getting people to recognize the early signs of pyorrhea. The signs are somewhat akin to itching. In the gums, the tenderness at one point in the gums, the tendency of the gums to bleed—these little pointers are so apt to be overlooked.

Most physicians hold that everybody at some time or other has some pyorrhea. It would seem that pretty nearly everybody has some trace of pyorrhea.

Dr. Williams and her associates report the results of some research work done in a New York school in a recent year. They examined the teeth and gums of 1,674 school children between 5 and 15 years of age. One hundred and sixty-four had healthy gums, 428 had diseased gums. Thirty-five per cent of the children between 5 and 7 years of age had bad gums; 60 per cent between 8 and 15 years of age had bad gums; 20 per cent of the children with normal mouths had some of the early signs of pyorrhea.

[1] Does this operation materially help and reduce the troublesome colds in the head? [2] Does it leave the nose in a delicate condition or structurally weaker?

REPLY.

1. Yes, if the deviation is not too great or drainage and if the operation is properly done. This means if you have the operation done by a competent and careful specialist do it.

2. Not when properly done and your general health is good at the time.

THIS IS A FREE COLUMN.

F. V. B. writes: "I would like to inquire a little about your article in *The Tribune*, 'How to Keep Well.' Is that open to everybody? Or is it for the children? And how should the questions be sent?"

REPLY.

Read the caption at the head of the column. It explains our rules.

LA MARQUISE DE FONTENOTY.

[Copyright: 1916: By the Brentwood Co.]

RODEN'S new coat, eighth of his line, regiment saw a good deal of service in New Zealand against the Maoris forty years ago.

Americans who are anxious to bring back the day after tomorrow for the bodies of their relatives who lost their lives in the Lusitania disaster and were interred in the cemetery near Queenstown need not lose heart because the government of New Zealand has refused to consent to the exhumation of these victims of German submarine warfare.

The urban district council in question, composed of local small shopkeepers, a school teacher, and a cab driver, and whose attitude, according to some, is prompted by religious scruples against disturbance of sacred ground, and according to others, is attributable to a belief that by keeping the bodies there they will attract to Queenstown the rich relatives of the dead from America, to spend their American dollars, is by no means final in the matter.

Indeed, there is reason to believe that they have no authority at all on the question of exhumation. It is the duty of the Queenstown, the United States consul at Queenstown, has labored under a misapprehension.

According to old established law in the United Kingdom and Ireland, the remains of the dead, from the moment that they are entombed or interred, become the property of the state and cannot be touched without the permission of the secretary of state for home affairs. In the case of Ireland, the latter would probably act in conjunction with the Irish secretary. To such an extent is this the case that relatives owning the grave or tomb and desiring to remove one or more of the occupants thereof to some other sepulchre, even in the same cemetery or sacred edifice, cannot do so without the official permission of the secretary of state for the home department.

It may be remembered that in the sensational lawsuit of the Druces of Baker street bazaar in London against the Duke of Portland for the ownership of the Portland honors and estates, the case of the petitioners was based on the contention that old Thomas Druce, who bore so striking a resemblance to the late Duke of Portland, was identical with the latter and in reality survived his official recognition and allged death as Dr. Druce for many years, in the role of the Duke of Portland, and that the Druces took to the house of commons in London, instead of containing the body of Druce, which was characterized by certain easily recognizable physical peculiarities, merely contained sand and ore.

Both the Druces and the Duke of Portland were anxious for the opening of the tomb so as to settle the dispute once and for all. But they applied in vain to the home department for permission, which was denied, although the cause of justice would have been served thereby, and years of terribly costly litigation would have been avoided.

The refusal of the home department to grant the permission was due to their conviction that if they gave it it would furnish a precedent and that it would lead to all sorts of abuses.

THE TOBACCO HABIT.

Henry writes: "I would like to ask your advice for a cure of the tobacco habit."

REPLY.

Mouth wash—silver nitrate solution, enough to coat-thrush of 1 per cent. Use as mouth wash after each meal, not to exceed three times a day. After breakfast only for not more than four days. Do not swallow any of the solution.

Gentian root (not the powder)—Chew a little whenever the desire for smoking appears. Gentian root is never free. Late pyorrhea is sometimes curable, but more often it is incurable. When cured the teeth are not held securely in position.

The best cure for the first two weeks consists exclusively of fruits, well baked sweet foods, and milk. The best cure for the third week consists of sweet foods, well baked sweet foods, and milk. The best cure for the fourth week consists of sweet foods, well baked sweet foods, and milk.

The best cure for the fifth week consists of sweet foods, well baked sweet foods, and milk. The best cure for the sixth week consists of sweet foods, well baked sweet foods, and milk. The best cure for the seventh week consists of sweet foods, well baked sweet foods, and milk.

The best cure for the eighth week consists of sweet foods, well baked sweet foods, and milk. The best cure for the ninth week consists of sweet foods, well baked sweet foods, and milk. The best cure for the tenth week consists of sweet foods, well baked sweet foods, and milk.

The best cure for the eleventh week consists of sweet foods, well baked sweet foods, and milk. The best cure for the twelfth week consists of sweet foods, well baked sweet foods, and milk. The best cure for the thirteenth week consists of sweet foods, well baked sweet foods, and milk.

The best cure for the fourteenth week consists of sweet foods, well baked sweet foods, and milk. The best cure for the fifteenth week consists of sweet foods, well baked sweet foods, and milk. The best cure for the sixteenth week consists of sweet foods, well baked sweet foods, and milk.

The best cure for the seventeenth week consists of sweet foods, well baked sweet foods, and milk. The best cure for the eighteenth week consists of sweet foods, well baked sweet foods, and milk. The best cure for the nineteenth week consists of sweet foods, well baked sweet foods, and milk.

The best cure for the twentieth week consists of sweet foods, well baked sweet foods, and milk. The best cure for the twenty-first week consists of sweet foods, well baked sweet foods, and milk. The best cure for the twenty-second week consists of sweet foods, well baked sweet foods, and milk.

The best cure for the twenty-third week consists of sweet foods, well baked sweet foods, and milk. The best cure for the twenty-fourth week consists of sweet foods, well baked sweet foods, and milk. The best cure for the twenty-fifth week consists of sweet foods, well baked sweet foods, and milk.

The best cure for the twenty-sixth week consists of sweet foods, well baked sweet foods, and milk. The best cure for the twenty-seventh week consists of sweet foods, well baked sweet foods, and milk. The best cure for the twenty-eighth week consists of sweet foods, well baked sweet foods, and milk.

The best cure for the twenty-ninth week consists of sweet foods, well baked sweet foods, and milk. The best cure for the thirtieth week consists of sweet foods, well baked sweet foods, and milk. The best cure for the thirty-first week consists of sweet foods, well baked sweet foods, and milk.

The best cure for the thirty-second week consists of sweet foods, well baked sweet foods, and milk. The best cure for the thirty-third week consists of sweet foods, well baked sweet foods, and milk. The best cure for the thirty-fourth week consists of sweet foods, well baked sweet foods, and milk.

The best cure for the thirty-fifth week consists of sweet foods, well baked sweet foods, and milk. The best cure for the thirty-sixth week consists of sweet foods, well baked sweet foods, and milk. The best cure for the thirty-seventh week consists of sweet foods, well baked sweet foods, and milk.

The best cure for the thirty-eighth week consists of sweet foods, well baked sweet foods, and milk. The best cure for the thirty-ninth week consists of sweet foods, well baked sweet foods, and milk. The best cure for the fortieth week consists of sweet foods, well baked sweet foods, and milk.

The best cure for the forty-first week consists of sweet foods, well baked sweet foods, and milk. The best cure for the forty-second week consists of sweet foods, well baked sweet foods, and milk. The best cure for the forty-third week consists of sweet foods, well baked sweet foods, and milk.

The best cure for the forty-fourth week consists of sweet foods, well baked sweet foods, and milk. The best cure for the forty-fifth week consists of sweet foods, well baked sweet foods, and milk. The best cure for the forty-sixth week consists of sweet foods, well baked sweet foods, and milk.

The best cure for the forty-seventh week consists of sweet foods, well baked sweet foods, and milk. The best cure for the forty-eighth week consists of sweet foods, well baked sweet foods, and milk. The best cure for the forty-ninth week consists of sweet foods, well baked sweet foods, and milk.

The best cure for the fiftieth week consists of sweet foods, well baked sweet foods, and milk. The best cure for the fifty-first week consists of sweet foods, well baked sweet foods, and milk. The best cure for the fifty-second week consists of sweet foods, well baked sweet foods, and milk.

The best cure for the fifty-third week consists of sweet foods, well baked sweet foods, and milk. The best cure for the fifty-fourth week consists of sweet foods, well baked sweet foods, and milk. The best cure for the fifty-fifth week consists of sweet foods, well baked sweet foods, and milk.

The best cure for the fifty-sixth week consists of sweet foods, well baked sweet foods, and milk. The best cure for the fifty-seventh week consists of sweet foods, well baked sweet foods, and milk. The best cure for the fifty-eighth week consists of sweet foods, well baked sweet foods, and milk.

The best cure for the fifty-ninth week consists of sweet foods, well baked sweet foods, and milk. The best cure for the sixtieth week consists of sweet foods, well baked sweet foods, and milk. The best cure for the sixty-first week consists of sweet foods, well baked sweet foods, and milk.

The best cure for the sixty-second week consists of sweet foods, well baked sweet foods, and milk. The best cure for the sixty-third week consists of sweet foods, well baked sweet foods, and milk. The best cure for the sixty-fourth week consists of sweet foods, well baked sweet foods, and milk.

The best cure for the sixty-fifth week consists of sweet foods, well baked sweet foods, and milk. The best cure for the sixty-sixth week consists of sweet foods, well baked sweet foods, and milk. The best cure for the sixty-seventh week consists of sweet foods, well baked sweet foods, and milk.

The best cure for the sixty-eighth week consists of sweet foods, well baked sweet foods, and milk. The best cure for the sixty-ninth week consists of sweet foods, well baked sweet foods, and milk. The best cure for the seventieth week consists of sweet foods, well baked sweet foods, and milk.

The best cure for the seventy-first week consists of sweet foods, well baked sweet foods, and milk. The best cure for the seventy-second week consists of sweet foods, well baked sweet foods, and milk. The best cure for the seventy-third week consists of sweet foods, well baked sweet foods, and milk.

The best cure for the seventy-fourth week consists of sweet foods, well baked sweet foods, and milk. The best cure for the seventy-fifth week consists of sweet foods, well baked sweet foods, and milk. The best cure for the seventy-sixth week consists of sweet foods, well baked sweet foods, and milk.

In 1915
The Tribune Printed
74,513
More Lines of
"Help Wanted" Advertising
Than Any Other Chicago
Paper, Morning or
Evening

The man or woman who reads the newspaper that *leads in aggressive thought and aggressive action*—who reads the newspaper whose every issue is a dynamic force for *progress and human betterment*—is a **BETTER WORKER** because of reading that newspaper, no matter whether the work be washing dishes, keeping books, selling goods or directing the work of a giant corporation.

That is why the employers of Chicago place more *"Help Wanted"* advertising in *The Tribune*—year in and year out—than in any other Chicago newspaper. If **YOU** want **PREFERRED WORKERS** for any kind of work—at your home, in your office, in your store, on the road or in your factory—

Put YOUR "Help Wanted" Ad in
The Chicago Tribune
PHONE CENTRAL 100

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, splendid
trip I ever

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by a prominent
m Los Angeles,
forcibly that there
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scenes en route
of traveling will
as long as the
journey's end.
visit to California
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Golden State Lim-
transcontinental
alifornian"—with
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the Golden State
historic interest.
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with evidences on
America's oldest
bine to thrill the
e enchantment of
uthwest.
at low rates provide for
scenic circle tours.
ns important. Tele-
ll for full information,
tickets, etc.

W. G. NEWMYER
General Agent
Southern Pacific
55 W. Jackson Boulevard
Phone Harrison 357
e California

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DAY
neglect the services of
ong their own souls.
ld Park M. E. Church.

NDAY EVENING CLUBS.

NORTH SHORE
NDAY EVENING CLUB,
ON-AY. AND SHERIDAN-ROAD.
V. A. J. MCCARTNEY,
er Kenwood Evangelical Church.
SUBJECT:
THE CORONATION OF
CHARITY."
JAN. 9-145 P. M.—JAN. 8
SPECIAL MUSIC.
LARGE CHOIR. SEATS FREE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HARRICK THEATER.
2:30.

Doors open at 2:00.

RE BY THE FAMOUS AUSTRALIAN

ORATOR.

SCOTT BENNETT.

"THE TWILIGHT
OF THE GODS."

M. MANGASARIAN.

Majestic Theater.

JANUARY 9TH, 11 A. M.

"PUBLIC SCHOOL

TEACHERS AND THE

FEDERATION."

PENDENT RELIGIOUS

SOCIETY.

ETHICAL SOCIETY,

holding for Religion Without Creed or

Poema.

Arts theater at 11 a. m.

ORACE J. BRIDGES.

sh Waldo Emerson, the

phet of Self-Reliance."

of five lectures on Prophecy of the

WEST SIDE

PEOPLE'S FORUM,

BBET-ST. AND WARREN-AY.

MR. STANTON COIT

of England.

IE MORAL DESTINY

OF AMERICA."

day, 7:45 P. M. Free.

"HYPHENATED

CHRISTIANS."

PRESTON BRADLEY.

PEOPLES CHURCH.

DAY, 7:30 P. M.

HAHAI ASSEMBLY.

FLOOR MARONIC TEMPLE.

SUNDAY, 3:30 P. M.

SE JOHN HALL.

Subject:

e Mashrak-El-Azkar."

THOUSANDS PAY LAST RESPECTS TO MISS GOGGIN

Throng View Body as It Lies
In State in the City
Hall.

All day yesterday and practically all night a line of friends of Miss Catherine Goggin passed through the council chamber of the city hall where her body lay in its casket. Around the casket, on the floor of the council chamber, in the aisles, and on the mayor's deck were great and small floral pieces.

A guard of honor made up of teachers and club women who came and went in relays remained with the body all night, and will until it is removed to Holy Name cathedral shortly before 10 o'clock this morning. The guard from 1 o'clock until 4 in the afternoon was from the Women's Catholic Order of Foresters. The school teachers took their places until 10 o'clock and from 10 to 11 the guard was composed of members of the Women's Trade Union league. After 11 o'clock the teachers again took up the vigil for the night.

Solemn Service as Teachers Sing. At 9 o'clock last night, as the guard about the casket was changed, a teachers' chorus of about 100 members sang Mendelssohn's "Ave Maria" and Schubert's "The Lord Is My Shepherd," and then the entire gathering joined in "Nearer, My God, to Thee." As the hymn was sung, handkerchiefs appeared everywhere and many of the teachers, sobbing, were unable to sing more than the first line.

No count of those who viewed the body was taken. But the numbers ran into many thousands. In the line were judges, aldermen, physicians, high public officials, labor leaders, shop girls, principals, school trustees, teachers, club women, social workers, lawyers, "neighbors" of Miss Goggin in the city building, where the offices of the Chicago Teachers' Federation have been for many years; classmates of Miss Goggin, and former pupils. Miss Margaret Haley, who sat at an alderman's desk and watched the men and women go by, recognized many persons who brought to her remembrance almost forgotten events in Miss Goggin's life.

One She Saved from Death. "There is a teacher," she said at one time, "whom Miss Goggin saved from the lake. She was so deep in debt that she intended to drown herself. Miss Goggin saved her life."

Another woman who passed said she had known Miss Goggin since the latter was 3 years old.

Mrs. John Black of 4806 Kenmore avenue told Miss Haley that she was a classmate of Miss Goggin in the old Central High school in the early '70s. At that time she was Miss Emily Blatchford.

"I haven't seen her since we were graduated," said Mrs. Black.

It is expected that the Holy Name cathedral will not hold the crowds at the funeral services. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. Daniel Rildan of St. Elizabeth's church.

**CORONER'S JURY ADVISES
MAN BE HELD AS UXORICIDE.**

Decides Theodore C. Skinner Drove Wife to Her Death After Striking Her Terrible Blows.

A coroner's jury yesterday found Mrs. Theodore C. Skinner, 222 Twelfth street, died as the result of contusions and brain hemorrhages, due to external violence and falling downstairs while trying to escape blows and kicks administered by her husband, Theodore C. Skinner. It was recommended that he be held to the grand jury on a charge of murder. She died on Dec. 30 in the hall outside their flat.

"SAPPHIRE KING" GOES FREE
W. C. Peel of Isle of Ceylon Not Prosecuted by Tracy Drake of the Blackstones.

W. C. Peel, who asserts he is the owner of rich sapphire mines in the island of Ceylon, yesterday was discharged by Judge Hepp. Tracy Drake, manager of the Blackstone hotel, failed to appear and prosecute Peel on the charge of passing worthless checks. With Peel was a representative of the British consul's office, who said the office had guaranteed to make good the \$110 check.

HUDSON'S WOMAN CLIENT SOUGHT

Mrs. Maude E. Whiffen Vanishes After Lots Transferred to Mrs. Hudson.

HAD TRACT IN OAK PARK

Mrs. Maude E. Whiffen, who had dealings in real estate with Carleton Hudson-Betts, is being sought by investigators. It recently was discovered valuable property belonging to her had been turned over to Hudson-Betts. The discovery was made in checking up the real estate deals of Hudson-Betts in connection with the estate of former Judge Arba N. Waterman.

It is said that through the influence of Hudson, as he is best known in Chicago, former Judge Waterman was induced to dispose of valuable tracts of property at prices ranging from one-quarter to one-tenth the market value.

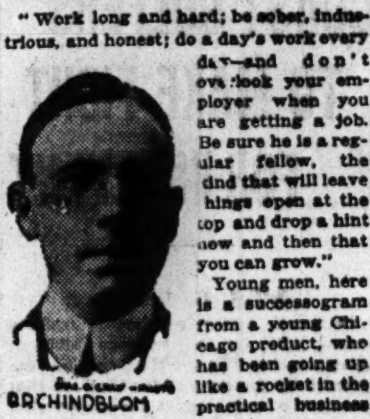
Efforts will be made by conservators of the estate to have the transfers declared invalid, contending the deeds were signed while the former jurist was mentally incompetent to make contracts.

The property now under investigation is located at Wisconsin avenue and Adams street, in Oak Park.

For many years it was recorded as belonging to Maude E. Whiffen. Less than two years ago it was transferred, for a consideration not named, to Mrs. Dora Hudson. Mrs. Dora Hudson is the wife of Carleton Hudson.

YOUNG BUSINESS CLIMBER TELLS HOW TO SUCCEED.

D. F. Chindblom, Who Goes to Rochester Job, Says "Do a Day's Work Every Day."



CHINDBLOM

"Work long and hard; be sober, industrious, and honest; do a day's work every day—and don't look your employer when you are getting a job. Be sure he is a regular fellow, the kind that will leave things open at the top and drop a hint now and then that you can grow."

Young men, here is a success program from a young Chicago product, who has been going up like a rocket in the practical business world.

Starting out with this philosophy as a stenographer, D. F. Chindblom has already risen to a "position" with substantial annual returns. His latest jump is from assistant secretary of the National Industrial Traffic league, with offices in the Tacoma building, to organizer and director of the traffic department at Rochester, N. Y., chamber of commerce.

VALENTINE LEFT \$475,000.

The will of Edward H. Valentine, retired dealer in farm implements, admitted to probate yesterday, disposed of an estate valued at \$475,000. Two sons are the chief beneficiaries. Annie Conley and Nora Lehman, servants, are given \$1,000 each.

All Mandel furs reduced—10% to 40%

Mandel Brothers

Millinery salon, fifth floor

Clearance of fine millinery

—a sale in which value is a surpassing attraction, but still of secondary consideration, by reason of styles that delight beyond measure.

500 trimmed hats for about half price

\$3 to 3.75 trimmed hats now 1.85	12.50 to \$15 trimmed hats now 7.75
\$5 to 7.50 trimmed hats now 3.75	\$15 to \$20 trimmed hats now 9.75
7.50 to \$10 trimmed hats now 4.75	\$18 to \$20 trimmed hats now 12.75
\$10 to 12.50 trimmed hats now 6.75	\$22 to \$25 trimmed hats now 17.75
\$28 to \$35 trimmed hats now reduced to 22.75	

In this clearing are hats representative of the latest styles and constructed of the smartest materials; small hats and medium-sized hats—turbans, toques, sailors and brimmed hats, in black and colors. The trimmings flowers, fur, ornaments, fancy feathers, ostrich, etc. Many hats of satin and velvet combined.

Sports hats suitable for wear when motoring or skating

2.50 to \$3 sports hats for 1.65	4.50 to \$5 sports hats for 3.50
3.25 to 3.95 sports hats for 2.50	\$10 to \$12 sports hats for 5.75

These bargains in fashionable untrimmed hats

1.25 to 1.85 untrimmed velvet hats, 95c.	2.50 to \$5 untrimmed velvet hats, 1.75.
1.75 untrimmed felt hats, 95c.	2.25 to 2.50 hatter's plush hats, now at 1.75

Hat ornaments now reduced to 10c and 25c. Flowers and fancy feathers, 10c and 25c.

Hats trimmed free when the hat and trimming are purchased in our millinery section.



Mandel Brothers

Young men's clothes shop, second floor

Special purchase and a clearing

Young men's winter suits and overcoats,

at 19.50

—an underpriced lot from a maker of young men's finest clothes; and we add, at large reductions, a number of broken lots from our own lines.

Maker's surplus of young men's suits—one or two of a kind; choice of the lot at 16.50.

Boys' \$10 to \$15 suits & overcoats

now 7.75 and 10.75

—this explaining our method of quickly disposing of broken assortments. All boys' sizes in the full lot of these suits and overcoats.

Boys' new spring wash suits at 1.15, 1.65 and 2.45.

Boys' \$1 and 1.50 shirts and blouses, 65c. Boys' flannel night shirts now reduced to clear at 35c.



All Mandel furs reduced—10% to 40%

Mandel Brothers

Hosiery counters, first floor

Mill lots accordion ribbed silk hose at half price

—the largest silk hosiery mill in America closed out to us its entire balance of stock after filling Christmas orders.

Women's 3.50 to \$5 accordion ribbed silk hose for 1.85

—accordion-ribbed and novelty accordion silk hose, in black, white and some colors.

Men's 3.50 accordion silk hose, 1.50

Men's accordion ribbed silk hose, in black, white and many color combinations. First floor.



Mandel Brothers

Men's shoe shop, second floor

Among the noted January events here—this remarkable footware sale

Clearing men's \$4 shoes

at 2.85



—tan or gunmetal leather shoes, in lace or button model and with English or Hi-top last; Goodyear welted soles; a considerable assortment of late winter styles.

Men's \$5 shoes now 3.85

—mahogany tan Russian calf, vici kid or gunmetal leather; lace or button model, lace or blucher style. Second floor.

Men's \$6 shoes now 4.85

—tan Russian calf or gunmetal leather; lace or button model in the new English last—low dress or street wear.

RESORTS—FOREIGN

Ocean Travel.

NORWEGIAN AMERICA LINE



New, Modern, Large Steamers Rapid direct service between New York and Bergen, Norway; Stockholm, Copenhagen, etc.; 516 days to Bergen, no stops. No made citizens of belligerent nationality accepted as passengers. No contraband carried. Under neutral flag. Far away from the war zone.

Sailings from New York Jan. 28 and Feb. 19

BIRGER OSLAND

Gen. Western Agent, Bank Floor Adams Express Building, 118 So. Dearborn St., Chicago.

THE OLD RELIABLE CUNARD LINE

ESTABLISHED 1840

ORDUNA—New Tr. Serv., 12,000 tons dep't Jan. 16, Feb. 16—N. Y., for Liverpool

TURBIDIA—New Tr. Serv., 12,000 tons dep't Jan. 23, Feb. 23—N. Y., for Liverpool

CALIFORNIA—New Tr. Serv., 12,000 tons dep't Jan. 29, Feb. 29—N. Y., for Liverpool

SAXONIA—New Tr. Serv., 12,000 tons dep't Feb. 5, Mar. 5—N. Y., for Liverpool

CAMERONIA—New Tr. Serv., 12,000 tons dep't Feb. 12, Mar. 12—N. Y., for Liverpool

ROUND THE WORLD TOURS

For rates, and further particulars apply to THE CUNARD STEAMSHIP CO., LTD., 5 B. C. Dearborn and Randolph Sts., Chicago. Telephone Central 301.

RESORTS AND HOTELS.

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RESORTS—FOREIGN

Ocean Travel.

ANCHOR LINE



New York and Glasgow Transatlantic, Transatlantic, New York, 12,000 tons dep't Jan. 23, Feb. 23—N. Y., for Liverpool

CAMERONIA—New Tr. Serv., 12,000 tons dep't Jan. 29, Feb. 29—N. Y., for Liverpool

TUSCANIA—New Tr. Serv., 12,000 tons dep't Feb. 5, Mar. 5—N. Y., for Liverpool

For Books of Tours, Rates, etc., apply to

ANCHOR LINE

S. E. Cor. Randolph & Dearborn Sts., Chicago. Phone Central 301.

RESORTS AND HOTELS.

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SECTION GENERAL NEW MARKETS, V

SPECIAL BO TO INVESTI TESTS IN W

Coffin Defends Merit
tions and Orders
by Citizens' B

THREE MEMBERS

Special investigation of the for was announced yesterday by the commission. President Coffin, for the announced a citizens' committee to be requested to inquire into the would be given full powers. He issued the following on the subject: "The examination for tendents was conducted on papers marked with the of fairness. "I have analyzed the required as to the political those who took part in a that 151 persons participated. It appears that at least 151 are Republicans. The of successful candidates appear upon the eligible two.

Fourteen Republican "In scanning the list I teen of the successful of Republicans, and this is number who passed but on than one-third of the n publicans who competed, ons will contend that R not have as much right test as members of other "The commission is just tegrity of all examinee under its control, and ine of the morning papers per which might convey the t there are circumstances tend to reflect on the fa particular test. I introduce today's meeting of the com provide that the follow constituted and be given investigate every phase of the examination for tendents and the propa eligible register. "Robert R. McCormack of The Tribune company, "William A. Tilden, the Fort Dearborn Natl "Samuel A. Bratschen counsel of the city of Ch "Pending the report of the commission has ordas aside and directed that be made from same."

Published in "The newspaper article published in THE TRIBUNE a reproduction of the gather memorandum pag into its possession with that the pages had been private book before the administration lieutenant w before applications for jobs Eight of the names on the list appeared on the eligi Philip J. R. Rohn, said to of Fred Lunn, appear others were scattered thro list.

More Details Are Further facts concern were furnished THE TRIBUNE as follows: Fran Barclay, who on both lists, has two them is Mrs. E. J. Arnold, w name appeared on the w city directory above Viri B. J. Arnold living at the but the telephone direct at different addresses. George B. Arnold, wh appeared on both lists, is said of E. J. Arnold. Harry was No. 1 on the eligib in-law of Thomas Plinn lieutenant in the Fifth w of William S. Pinneau approved on the memoi Victor Foraker, who the written list, is a son Foreberg. William G. tions on the eligible list is of William Lorimer some No. 12, is said to of former Corporation City.

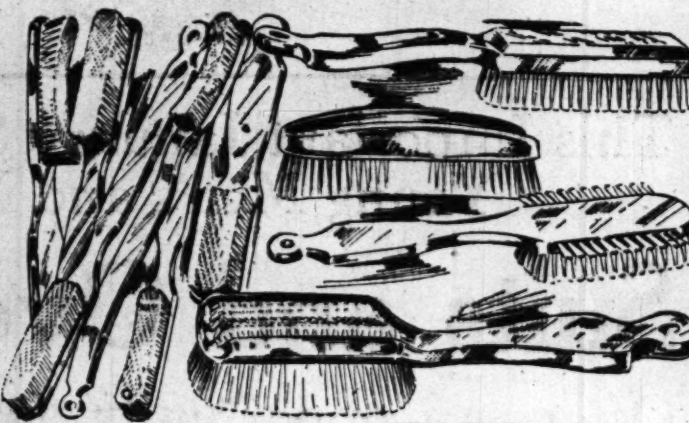
Others Get City Some of the men who on the memorandum eligi list have been g tions since September grandium was sent to T Wolf is a member of the improvements. Will given a place in the harbor R. Rohn is publisher the administration orga published a weekly pa Becker, lieutenant for is in the efficiency div now a civil service com to the capacity of a in the ward superinten was held Sept. 15.

SERGE FINDS N Another flaw in the methods was discovered City Treasurer George finance committee is compelled to hold up al by City Controller. J is ordered as he interpre the amount of the war rroller issues a warrant honored by a bank. M that the warrant must be with a check attach The amount of the wa then be collected rule by the treasurer. The Mr. Serge's attention of Corporation Council

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

A New Shipment Just Received
of These Transparent
Amber Celluloid

Imported Tooth and
Nail Brushes



Next in importance to the news that we were able to obtain them at all is the announcement that the prices remain as low as usual.

TOOTH BRUSHES—45c and 50c each; \$5 and \$5.50 dozen.

NAIL BRUSHES—in six styles—50c to \$1.75 each.

We have been obliged to disappoint a great many of our customers during the last few months, owing to our inability to secure stock, because of the prevailing conditions abroad. For this reason this announcement will be welcome to the many users who appreciate the merits of these high grade Brushes, especially in view of the uncertainty of receiving future shipments.

First Floor, North State, and First Floor, Middle Wabash

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

ANNEX—THE STORE FOR MEN

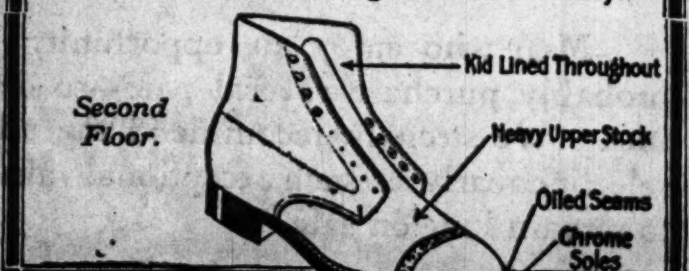
For the Stormy Days
That Are to Come



Storm Shoes,
\$6.50 Pair

Medium weights for men indoors; heavy weights for men out of doors.

We have built these Shoes especially to withstand the inclement weather. They are shoes that will give service and comfort. In gunmetal and Norwegian grain leathers. The illustration shows just why these Shoes are good. The kid lining means warmth and comfort. The heavy upper stock and oiled seams make them damp-proof. The chrome leather soles give serviceability.



Second Floor.

Mandel Brothers

First floor

Introducing
motor hose

—for women
and children



Heavy woolen over-hose with leather soles

—a much appreciated convenience for any woman or child whether they motor or not.

These hose do away with the need of overhose or leggings.

They afford comfort, convenience and economy, all in one; black, white or gray at 1.50.

See section, first floor.

RESORTS AND HOTELS.

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at 2.85

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assortment of late

n's \$6 shoes
now 4.85

Russian calf or
metal leather lace
in model in the new
lasts—for dress
and wear.

RESORTS—FOREIGN

Ocean Travel.

ANCHOR LINE

ROYAL MAIL

STEAMSHIP

SAFETY

NEW YORK AND GLASGOW

NEW YORK, NEW YORK, 1916

NEW YORK, NEW YORK, 1916

NEW YORK, NEW YORK, 1916

NEW YORK, NEW YORK, 1916

NEW YORK, NEW YORK, 1916

NEW YORK, NEW YORK, 1916

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NEW YORK, NEW YORK, 1916

SECTION TWO. GENERAL NEWS, SOCIETY, MARKETS, WANT ADS.

SPECIAL BOARD TO INVESTIGATE TESTS IN WARDS

Coffin Defends Merit Examina-
tions and Orders Inquiry
by Citizens' Body.

THREE MEMBERS PICKED.

Special investigation of the examination for ward superintendents, the results of which were announced on Thursday, was ordered yesterday by the city civil service commission.

President Coffin, for the commission, announced a citizens' commission would be requested to inquire into the test and would be given full power for that purpose. He issued the following statement as the subject:

"The examination for ward superintendents was conducted carefully and the papers marked with the utmost degree of fairness.

"I have analyzed the results and inquired as to the political affiliations of those who took part in same, and find that all persons participating in the test, it appears that at least fifty of this number are Republicans. The total number of successful candidates whose names appear upon the eligible list is forty-two.

Fourteen Republicans pass. In scanning the list I find that fourteen of the successful ones are known Republicans, and this is one-third of the number who passed but considerably less than one-third of the number of Republicans who competed. Of course, no one will contend that Republicans did not have as much right to go into this test as members of other parties.

"The commission is jealous of the integrity of all examinations conducted under its control, and inasmuch as one of the morning papers printed an article which might convey the impression that there are circumstances which might lead to reflect on the fairness of this particular test, I introduced an order at today's meeting of the commission which provides that the following board be constituted and be given full power to investigate every phase of the conduct of the examination, ward superintendents and the preparation of the eligible register:

"Robert R. McCormick, president of The Tribune company.
"William A. White, president of the First Dearborn National bank.
"Samuel A. Ettelson, corporation counsel of the city of Chicago.

"Funding the report of this committee the commission has ordered the list set aside and directed that no certification be made from same."

Published in "Tribune."

The newspaper article referred to was published in THE TRIBUNE, which printed a reproduction of two patches to other memoranda pages which came into possession with a note intimating that the pages had been torn out of a private book belonging to some city administration lieutenant who was receiving applications for jobs last September, before the examination.

Right of the names on the memorandum list appeared on the eligible list—that of Philip C. Rohm, said to be a brother of Victor C. Rohm, and, therefore a nephew of Fred Lindin, appearing third. The others were scattered through the eligible list.

More Details Are Furnished.

Further facts concerning the two lists were furnished THE TRIBUNE yesterday. They follow:

Frank Barclay, whose name appeared on both lists, has two sisters. One of them is Mrs. Victor C. Rohm. The other is Mrs. E. J. Arnold, whose husband's name appeared on the written list. The city directory shows Victor C. Rohm and E. J. Arnold living at the same address, but the telephone directory shows them at different addresses.

George B. Arnold, whose name appeared on both lists, is said to be a brother of E. J. Arnold. Harry E. Bonfield, who was No. 1 on the eligible list, is a brother-in-law of Thomas P. Fineman, city clerk, and is in the fifth ward. The name of William S. Fineman of the fifth ward appeared on the memorandum list.

Victor Forsberg, whose name was on the written list, is a son of Otto Forsberg, a prominent business man. The name of William S. Fineman of the fifth ward appeared on the memorandum list.

Others Get City Hall Jobs.

Some of the men whose names appeared on the memorandum list but not on the eligible list have been given city hall positions since September when the memorandum was sent to THE TRIBUNE. Oscar Wald is a member of the board of local improvements. William Stocker was appointed to hold up all warrants issued by City Controller. He is the law as it is interpreted by the present system.

ONE SWAT

And Then This Little Note to "The Tribune."

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 7.—The Tribune.

City Editor.

Compliments of the

Common Pleas.

The girls of the Comus club, following the example set by Mayor Thompson on New Year's day, have killed the second—r is it the third—fly of the season. They sent their trophy to THE TRIBUNE yesterday to be photographed. Birth control in the fly kingdom is advocated by Health Commissioner Robertson. The most successful method of fly family limitation, he says, is early extermination of the possible parents.

BABY BANDITS ROB OLD WOMAN

Five Urchins Hide Her \$17 Savings in "Robber Cave" Under Sidewalk.

Three 12 year old boys and two of 14, composing the "Rachne avenue gang," pulled off a job last night and got themselves into police history. Then entered the home of Mrs. Katherine Lesiak, an old scrubwoman at 338 West Austin avenue, robbed her of \$17 the savings of a year, and fled to their cave under a sidewalk in Milwaukee avenue.

All the boys at one time or another have been in reformatories and are out on probation. Their "bandit cave" is under the sidewalk at Milwaukee avenue and Wisconsin street, where in a tin can the police found part of the stolen money.

Boys Looked Up.

The boys looked up are: Theodore Zelazsky, 14, 1226 West Augusta street.

Stanley Shanesewski, 14, 948 North Racine avenue.

Walter Ginter, 12, 917 North Racine.

Edward Chocim, 12, 893 Milwaukee avenue.

Bruno Zelazsky is said to be the chief of the band. He is said to have held the aged scrubwoman while the others searched the house and found the money in the lining of an old coat hanging in a bedroom.

Earns \$2 a Week.

Mrs. Lesiak earns \$2 a week scrubbing in a restaurant and her husband earns \$3 and this is their support.

After the boys had fled the woman reported to the police that the "Rachne avenue gang" had robbed her and within a few hours all the members were found. Chocim was not at his home, but his parents found him in a vacant lot playing. His older brother gave him a whipping and took him to the police station.

Furniture of Cave.

In the robbers' "den" was found an assortment of soap boxes for chairs and a broken lamp. The fireplace around which the "bandits" gathered was made of bricks.

The boys had placed \$3.25 of the loot in a tin can half buried under one side of the sidewalk and the rest was divided, but not evenly, between the members of the gang. The oldest boy, however, the latest recruit, received only 20 cents for his share.

The boys will probably be turned over to the juvenile court today.

W. C. DANNENBERG FREED ON PITTSBURGH CHARGES.

Former Morals Inspector Vindicated When Court Orders Case Nolle-Prosequi—But Found Not Guilty.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 7.—William C. Dannenberg, former morals inspector in Chicago, was brought to Pittsburgh by a reform organization to investigate civic conditions and alleged police graft, was vindicated of a charge of conspiracy to bribe city officials today when Judge Marshall Brown nolle prosequi the indictment.

At the request of Assistant District Attorney Dunn the court also instructed the jury to return a verdict of not guilty in the case of W. L. Butts, an operative formerly employed by Dannenberg, on trial charged with corrupt solicitation in trying to obtain gambling privileges from former Police Magistrate William H. Robertson. It was through a bribe by Butts, who "double crossed" Dannenberg, that the investigation was disclosed.

A mild stir was created at the trial of Mrs. Butts. During the cross examination of Magistrate E. F. Dillon he was asked if he did not speak to Butts in the prisoner's lock, and if he did not tell him that Dannenberg had thrown him down.

"Yes, I did talk," Dillon replied. "I shook hands with him. I told him that I read an interview in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE on Nov. 8, in which Dannenberg said that Butts acted as a stool pigeon for the police here."

SECRET WIDOW SEIZES BODY OF 'JOCKEY' MORRIS

But Another Woman in Shadows Mourns Death of "Thirty-first Street Prince."

DIED AT MOTHER'S HOME.

"Jockey" Morris lay dead last night. The thirty-first and Indiana man, him best—the after dark, electric lighted, piano clanging, cabaret bowling, taxicab honking corner of Thirty-first and Indiana—mourned for him as the corner should mourn—by clanging and howling and honking more loudly than ever.

But "Jockey," the pride of the corner, was as much of a furor in the pall of death as he had been in the alertness of life. In the house at 3133 Indiana where lives the woman who says she is his widow lies all that remains of "Jockey."

A writ of replevin brought the casket there from the home of his sorrowing parents, to whose bedside he stumbled when the death grip of pneumonia laid him by the heels.

Grief in Shadow.

Thus are sorrowing the woman who calls herself Mrs. Fannie Elizabeth Morris, widow, and the parents and brothers and sisters of "Jockey."

But none of them knows there is another grief for the death of Frank E. Morris—a deeper, more violent grief—the grief of the woman who loved him. She is Mrs. Frances E. Brown and she lives at 3328 Indiana avenue.

"They may fight about the body," she cried at night as she hugged the photograph of the dead "Prince of Thirty-first street" and sobbed her grief, "but I won't. I wanted Frank—just him. I gave him everything I had, and I just wanted his love. Now he is dead and this woman fights for his body."

III on Christmas.

Morris, who was a saloonkeeper at Thirty-first and Indiana, was taken ill with pneumonia on Christmas day. He did not go to the home of the woman who now claims she is his widow. He was in the home of his mother at 3328 Indiana avenue.

"He was just sick," said his mother, "and the only thought that stayed in his mind was to come home to his childhood—to come home to his mother, because he knew we would take care of him."

Morris died on Thursday. Mrs. Fannie Morris was not allowed to visit him, she says. Then she demanded the body. It was refused. She engaged Attorney Charles E. Erbstein and got out a writ of replevin.

She Sets Funeral Date.

"They wouldn't let me see Frank when he was sick," she said, "and now I am going to have him when he is dead. They were going to bury him tomorrow. But I am not going to permit that. I want him with me as long as I can have him. The funeral will be Monday."

But she called at the home of Morris' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard F. Morris. The mother's grief approached an agony as they told her the body of her boy must be taken. When the casket was removed she gave way and followed to the home of the woman who says she is his widow, and there they held something of a reconciliation.

Not Best Boy in World.

"Jockey" hadn't been the best boy in the world, but if he had been in business for himself, and "the bunch" around the corner were helping him. No one knew that he was married to Fannie Morris. But she showed a marriage certificate issued at Crown Point indicating that they were married in April. A search of the license records there failed to disclose any such license, however.

But the sorrow was that of Mrs. Brown. "I met him twelve years ago," she said. "He was born on my luck, and I helped him. I put him in business at Thirty-first. I gave him \$10,000 to buy that place, and now this woman is his chief mourner."

"But she isn't, though. For I loved him."

REALTY BOARD PRESIDENT ASSAILS CITY'S EXPERTS.

Method of Selecting Appraisers Called "Public Scandal" by Speakers Before Board.

A TRAIL OF HEARTS

Being a Collection of Pretty Pictures Found in the Album of a Pair of Traveling Bogus Check Artists Accused by Pinkertons of Imitating Signatures of Girls' Fathers. Some of the Girls May Not Even Know the Captives, While Others May Have Taken Innocent Parts in a New Combination of Love and Fakery. The Girls' Names Are Not Known.



MIX GIRLS AND BOGUS CHECKS

Jamie Wilson and Virgie Shelton Mighty Popular with the Fair Sex.

James F. Wilson sat in a cell at the detective bureau last night—the night that wedding bells were to have rung for him in Marquette, Ill.—and thought of the girls who had left behind him. These, according to the police, are almost as numerous as the bogus checks which Wilson and his companion have scattered from one end of the country to another.

A post card album filled with pictures of former sweethearts tells the story of Wilson's blarney as faithfully as a suitcase full of blank checks issued by a thousand different banks from New York to San Francisco. These were found in Wilson's room when he and Virgie Shelton, 18 years old, were arrested in Florida last Wednesday by operatives of the Pinkerton agency and Detective Sergeant Birmingham and McCarthy of Capt. Hunt's office.

Members of Gang.

Both are said to be members of a gang of ten or a dozen passers of worthless checks who make their headquarters in a North State street poolroom and detectives are now searching for their accomplices.

According to the Pinkertons, Wilson and Shelton have obtained between \$5,000 and \$10,000. Chicago banks alone are said to have lost about \$2,000 through their operations.

Wilson is said to be the son of a well-to-do business man in Marquette and had planned to marry a girl in his home town last night. He is 22 years old. Shelton comes of a respectable family in Liberal, Kas.

How They Worked.

They have traveled all over the country and have worked as bell boys in nearly every hotel of importance in the large cities. Their principal method was to become acquainted with girls and ascertain if their fathers had checking accounts. Through the girls they would manage to see a signed check and copy the signature.

Another plan was to call at various banks for statements of depositors and imitate signatures on canceled checks. Shelton, while working at the Grand Pacific hotel about a month ago, was arrested on a charge of passing a worthless check on the Hotel Morrison, but was placed on probation.

On Nov. 22 he and Wilson are charged with having signed the name of James Henery to a check for \$110 drawn on the Hilborn bank and the signature of Otto Koehn to one for a similar amount drawn on the First National bank. On Nov. 24 another check was cashed on Koehn's account for \$50.

GARY BOOM FOR PRESIDENT.

Manufacturers' News Quotes Business Man as Favoring Steel Chairman for White House.

E. H. Gary was boomed by the Manufacturers' News yesterday as a candidate for president. The paper, official organ of the Illinois Manufacturers' association, quoted a "thoughtful and far-seeing manufacturer" as stating the steel corporation chairman would "make an ideal president of the United States."

The public interest already aroused was manifested yesterday when some 200 persons came to Memorial hall early in the day, inquiring for the Lincoln exhibit. It was made plain at the outset that the exhibit would not be ready for public inspection for several days, but the interest of these 200 was such that they wanted to see the place where it was to be shown.

MORE LINCOLN RELICS ADDED

Three Noted Collections Promised to Supplement 'Tribune' Exhibition.

Three noted collections of Lincoln portraits, manuscripts, and relics were added yesterday to the Lincoln exhibit, which is opened next week in the public library under the auspices of THE TRIBUNE and the Illinois Historical society. They are the collections of Frank G. Logan, Charles F. Gunther, and the Chicago Historical society.

In the Logan and Gunther collections are several of the rarest manuscripts and letters written by Lincoln, as well as relics that are known to students throughout the divided world.

The main exhibit comprises the Illinois Historical society's collection displayed in the Illinois building at the San Francisco exposition.

Chicago Society Aids.

Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, state librarian, who has charge of the installation, received favorable assurances from Mr. Logan and Mr. Gunther yesterday. She also was the recipient of an official communication from the Chicago Historical society tendering its collection, or such as might be available, for the Memorial hall exhibit.

State Senator N. Elmo Franklin of Lexington, chairman of the subcommittee of the Illinois commission to the exposition that had charge of the Lincoln exhibit, arrived in Chicago during the day to aid Mr. Weber in getting the exhibits ready for the opening.

Senator Franklin's grandfather's will, which will be shown in the original manuscript. It has been found necessary to erect scaffolding for the proper display of the pictorial life of Lincoln. State Architect James B. Dibelka, who designed the building at San Francisco and the arrangement of the exhibit at the fair, made a sketch of Memorial hall and hoped to have the required fixtures ready by Tuesday.

Mrs. Weber and Senator Franklin believe they can have everything in shape for the opening Wednesday afternoon, or Thursday morning at the latest.

Free to Everybody.

"It should be made clear," said Mrs. Weber, "that this exhibit is free to the people. There will be no invitation lists and no reserved places for anybody. Lincoln belonged to all the people and all the people are invited. The first come will be first served. It is specially designed to afford the people of Chicago an opportunity to come into closer touch with the great and beautiful life story of Lincoln."

Adolph Karpen president of the Illinois commission to the exposition, has offered his services to Mrs. Weber and Senator Franklin in helping to make the exhibit the most complete of its kind ever assembled.

SAYS LOWER CALIFORNIA WILL COME TO AMERICA.

Los Angeles Record Declares Right to Purchase Was Price of U. S. Recognition of Carranza.

Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 7.—[Special.]—The Los Angeles Record tonight says: "Both from Mexico and American inside sources the Record is informed that the price of Carranza's recognition by President Wilson was an agreement to allow the United States to purchase Lower California."

Magdalena Bay is either a wonder or a source of strength or a deadly peril by the young woman of robbery. But the Judge held that it wasn't robbery, and he fined Lloyd \$100 for carrying a revolver.

A sorry affair unfolded itself as the Judge looked soberly down and the tears coursed the cheeks of the aged mother of the young defendant.

Husband Died from Drink.

"My husband died from drink," she said, "and I had hoped to keep my son straight. But the temptations of a large city are too great, I fear."

Lloyd admitted he had been with the girl and that they had gone to Jackson park, where he robbed her of a diamond ring and \$1.

"I met her two years ago," he said. "And it was not long after that when she told me my life was no good to me or any one else. It killed all the ambition in me and I fell to drinking to ease my mind."

"I traveled south for a season with a motion picture company. All the time, however, I couldn't keep my mind from the curse she had put on me."

"It was just two years ago Thursday that I met her and the day brought it to my mind the more plainly. I looked her up and we walked over to the park. I don't know why I had the revolver. I didn't mean anything by it. I showed it to her and then put it in my pocket. I told her what the doctors had said to me. There couldn't have been any one but her, for I know."

Then Went to Cafe.

"She said she was sorry and then gave me a dollar and her ring. She said she would help me more as soon as she could. Then we went to a cafe and were having a drink when the detectives arrested me. I didn't rob her."

WRECKED YOUTH TURNS ON GIRL

Freed of Theft Charge Made by Young Woman He Accuses.

Two years ago Richard Lloyd of 442 Brown avenue, once a pupil in the Wendell Phillips High school, was 20 years old. So was Miss Grace Thompson of 3120 Vernon avenue. And they walked out together.

Yesterday young Lloyd stood in Judge Graham's court in Hyde Park accused by the young woman of robbery. But the Judge held that it wasn't robbery, and he fined Lloyd \$100 for carrying a revolver.

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ILLINOIS IS FIRST WITH PRESIDENCY PREFERENCE VOTE

Direct Primary Probably Will Be Moved Up to 29th of February.

GOV. DUNNE ISSUES CALL.

Illinois probably will be the first state of the union to declare on the presidency by the direct primary route. Feb. 29, the date of the aldermanic primaries in Chicago and of the municipal primaries in all of the larger downstate cities, seems likely to be fixed by the second session of the legislature, which will convene Tuesday noon in Springfield.

Agreement was reached between conflicting political interests last night, tending to solve the difficulties that have stood in the way of a combination of the six major election dates now scheduled by law for Chicago for the year 1916.

Law Gates Thrown Open.

Gov. Dunne's call, as issued by him from the Hotel La Salle, throws open all of the general and primary acts, as well as the "Australian ballot law" for any amendment that the new special session may care to make. In effect the call reopens the business of the legislature, barring only general appropriation matters.

The chief obstacle to be surmounted is a determination, attributed to the Lowden-for-governor camp, setting forward the state, congressional, legislative, and county primaries from Sept. 18 to April 11.

Agrees on These Things.

The Sullivan Democrats, the Dunne Democrats, the Deussen Republicans, and the Sherman Republicans are now agreed upon the following chief essentials:

100 DOWNTOWN LEASES MADE AT 4-1-2 PER CENT

\$475,000 Involved In Deals Which Point to Easier Con- ditions in Loan Market.

Master conditions in the realty loan situation are shown by two loans involving a total of \$475,000, bearing 4 1/2 per cent interest, made by R. D. Hill & Co. With the exception of a \$130,000 loan made two weeks ago by E. M. Snow & Co., these are the first 4 1/2 per cent loans made since 1914. Both are for refunding existing 5 per cent mortgages.

One loan is for \$250,000, five years, on the Temple court building property acquired on Wednesday by Cyrus H. McCormick from Mrs. Myrtle H. McCormick of Richmond, Va., for a consideration of \$615,000. It replaces an incumbrance of a like amount held by the New York Life Insurance company. The Chicago Title & Trust company is trustee.

The second loan made by Mr. Hill is for \$225,000, maturing in ten years at 4 1/2 per cent interest, secured by the Carter estate property at the southeast corner of Franklin street and Lombard place, 107x140 feet in extent, improved with a ten story structure. The security for this loan has an estimated value of \$600,000.

North Side Deal.

An interesting transaction in the high class residence district north of Lincoln park was the closing of the sale by H. Hudson to George Rasmussen of the northeast corner of Wellington and Sheridan road, 100 feet on Wellington and 100 feet on Sheridan, at a price of \$380,000.

Mr. Hudson purchased this property less than a year ago for \$35,000, but a year in his plans for building a house made him willing to sell the property. W. B. Langmore represented Mr. Hudson and Edwin M. Solon represented Mr. Rasmussen.

Another addition to the rapidly growing south side colony of publishers and printers has taken place in the sale by A. Watson Armour to the World Book company of his residence at 2126 Prairie avenue for \$100,000, subject to an incumbrance of \$10,000.

The residence occupies a lot 50x175 feet of ground and is of the Colonial style of brick construction, containing 12 rooms, with a garage in the rear. The school books have been occupying a quarter in the tower building, but the necessity for more space and a decision to locate outside of the loop district led to the present purchase.

Borrowers \$55,000.

W. W. Baird is trustee for a loan of \$55,000, bearing 4 1/2 per cent interest and maturing in six years. Margaret M. LaGrange, secured by the high grade apartment property at the northwest corner of South Park avenue and S. 5th street, with 100x175 feet of ground.

Samuel J. Kline has acquired through Morris Harris the apartment premises at the northeast corner of Robey street and Madison avenue, west front, 107x132 feet, for an indicated consideration of \$62,000, subject to an incumbrance of \$20,000.

Ridge Avenue Deal.

John J. Allsayer has acquired from John Jaeger the vacant premises at the southwest corner of Ridge avenue and Howard street, extended east front, 143x207x143x207 feet, for an indicated consideration of \$27,000, subject to a cash consideration of \$2,000.

Record has been made of the acquisition by Henry J. Schiack from Katherine M. Sheridan, east front, 100 feet on Buena avenue, east front, 100x130 feet, for an indicated consideration of \$10,000, according to the revenue stamps on the deed. The buyer planning to improve the holding with an eighteen apartment building to cost about \$60,000.

Real Estate Transfers.

ROCKFORD PARK.

Chas. W. W. of Sheridan, at 151 W. 15th st., has sold to John J. Schiack, at 151 W. 15th st., a lot 100x130 feet, for \$10,000, subject to an incumbrance of \$2,000.

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REDFIELD SEES U. S. AT PINNACLE OF PROSPERITY

Secretary Says, However, That Country Must Look for a Slump After War.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 7.—Secretary Redfield, in a memorandum on business conditions submitted to President Wilson today, pictures the country as in the warm glow of the prosperity of its history. The inflation of commerce will last only until the war's end, and that business foreign alone will prepare the United States for peace.

The slump that will follow the war abroad, the secretary's summary declares, will find Americans ready to take their share of the world's trade unhampered by provincial notions. The value created by unusual conditions, he fears, may nullify the United States into a financial depression, he says, that America's business movement will continue in its present form.

Holds Vast Wealth Undesirable.

"No one dreams that we can now or in the future maintain an export movement of more than \$5,000,000,000 actual value," the secretary says, "or that we can expect an apparent net balance of \$3,000,000,000 in merchandise transactions for any one year."

"It is all impossible and, while it is all these things continue, it is impossible to pay to any one nation such vast sums for any long period in addition to the cost of the war. The nations are not spending their incomes in our markets, but in their own countries, and as it is there the process is under control, for it would make us the Mideast of the world and produce a moral overstrain that would be dangerous. We should be subjected to having having such a giant's strength to the world, and it is like a giant. Every evil that exists in our power brings to men would threaten us."

Wants Normal Prosperity.

Opportunities for a better property after the war are outlined, the secretary pointing out that the United States has in its hands the power to place the world in a normal position. "Whether we will remain the first," he says, "on the vision and energy of our bankers, our merchants, and our farmers, a sound system of finance. In this respect our preparation is complete. Our finances can be mobilized on demand to meet the needs of trade. Enterprising investment may move with the pace of the world, and we hold the greatest gold reserve of history."

Both financial power and effective means of using that power are in our possession, he says, they may form a basis of commercial and financial opportunity. Prosperity has grown general and no particular class is benefiting at the expense of others, the secretary declares. Opportunity is being deferred to the railroad to take up long deferred development work, which will give work to thousands, he continues.

Talks of Change After War.

Of the change to come at the end of the war the secretary says: "The world order must be replaced by the peace order. The world must be seen, the whole foreign trade must be turned to a more normal basis. Certain good customers, however, have not begun to use the facilities of the world in the last year, and their business must be a large part return with the war's close."

"We are the source from which purchases for rehabilitation must be made. Credit from both groups of belligerents must be secured, to the extent of munitions of peace, to offset, in part at least, the sales of munitions of war. If my analysis is sound, we shall lose the abnormal part of our export trade and shall fall back to a basis which we may fairly expect will be reached before the war. We may keep it, we will, the first place. It depends on ourselves. About it only this one thing can be said with certainty: This opportunity and the prosperity affected by it will be just what we choose to make it."

SETS BOULEVARD LINK HEARING FOR FEB. 14.

Judge Scully Picks Date for Judge Pond to Begin Taking Evidence in Contemnation Proceedings.

County Judge Scully yesterday set Feb. 14 as the date upon which Judge Pond of the Pond of De Kalb county will begin the hearing of the city's complaint against the boulevard link between the north and south sides. The battle is expected to be long and expensive because of the board of local improvements request that the council committee on finance to plan the expenditure of the board on a basis of at least \$50,000 is said to be required for legal services and the remainder will be used for real estate services, and he has been turned down by Mann.

Denies Mann Jilted Dry.

P. Scott McBride, state superintendent of the Illinois Anti-Saloon League, denied last night he and his committee had interviewed Congressman James R. Mann on the House floor, as reported in a dispatch from Washington, and had been turned down by Mann.

Plans U. S. Auction Sale.

Collector of Customs McNeill Issues Catalog of Goods to Be Sold.

Rivers McNeill, collector of customs, issued a catalogue of the unclaimed, warehouse, seized, and abandoned merchandise in the appraiser's stores building, Sherman and Harrison streets, yesterday, for the auction sale of the goods.

Convicted Attorney Given Bonds.

Attorney Michael J. Morris, convicted of a crime, was given \$5,000 bonds for his appearance in court on Tuesday.

Bank Found Man's Daughter.

A man believed to have been Edward W. Libbey, found dead in a public house, was identified by his daughter, who was seen by the police as seeking her.

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"We are the source from which purchases for rehabilitation must be made. Credit from both groups of belligerents must be secured, to the extent of munitions of peace, to offset, in part at least, the sales of munitions of war. If my analysis is sound, we shall lose the abnormal part of our export trade and shall fall back to a basis which we may fairly expect will be reached before the war. We may keep it, we will, the first place. It depends on ourselves. About it only this one thing can be said with certainty: This opportunity and the prosperity affected by it will be just what we choose to make it."

SETS BOULEVARD LINK HEARING FOR FEB. 14.

Judge Scully Picks Date for Judge Pond to Begin Taking Evidence in Contemnation Proceedings.

County Judge Scully yesterday set Feb. 14 as the date upon which Judge Pond of the Pond of De Kalb county will begin the hearing of the city's complaint against the boulevard link between the north and south sides. The battle is expected to be long and expensive because of the board of local improvements request that the council committee on finance to plan the expenditure of the board on a basis of at least \$50,000 is said to be required for legal services and the remainder will be used for real estate services, and he has been turned down by Mann.

Denies Mann Jilted Dry.

P. Scott McBride, state superintendent of the Illinois Anti-Saloon League, denied last night he and his committee had interviewed Congressman James R. Mann on the House floor, as reported in a dispatch from Washington, and had been turned down by Mann.

Plans U. S. Auction Sale.

Collector of Customs McNeill Issues Catalog of Goods to Be Sold.

Rivers McNeill, collector of customs, issued a catalogue of the unclaimed, warehouse, seized, and abandoned merchandise in the appraiser's stores building, Sherman and Harrison streets, yesterday, for the auction sale of the goods.

Convicted Attorney Given Bonds.

Attorney Michael J. Morris, convicted of a crime, was given \$5,000 bonds for his appearance in court on Tuesday.

Bank Found Man's Daughter.

A man believed to have been Edward W. Libbey, found dead in a public house, was identified by his daughter, who was seen by the police as seeking her.

ILLINOIS A. F. OF L. ELECTIONS.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 7.—John H. Walker of Danville was re-elected president of the Illinois A. F. of L. at the annual convention of the order held here yesterday.

ALSHULER'S NAME SENT IN.

Senator Receives Nomination of Aurora Man for United States Judge for Seventh District.

CATTLE MARKET HAS FIRM TONE

Steers Highest During Week; Hogs Take Drop; Mutton Trade Active.

LIVE STOCK QUOTATIONS.

CATTLE.

Beef steers, good to choice, \$8.20 to \$9.50
Beef steers, fair to good, \$7.00 to \$8.20
Beef steers, plain light, \$6.00 to \$7.00
Yearlings, \$6.00 to \$7.00
Hog, \$6.00 to \$7.00
Mutton, \$6.00 to \$7.00

Help the West Do Own Financing.

The recent floating of a western railroad bond issue by western bankers has been a new chapter in the financial history of the west.

The plan of doing "financing at home" when preparation is deserving of every encouragement on the part of investors. The primary benefit to be gained is in keeping more money on deposit in western banks, thus advancing the interest of western business. The fact that the distribution which is paid to bankers for the west is in itself not a moment to investors, but it will bring in money to strengthen the position of western banks with the strongest eastern houses, the bidding for the business of placing large loans.

Up to the present time any railroad or other corporation wanting to place a large loan has had to go to the east for a large loan. Competition between the west and the east is the result of the fact that the west is in itself not a moment to investors, but it will bring in money to strengthen the position of western banks with the strongest eastern houses, the bidding for the business of placing large loans.

White Company.

The White company, which always has been a close corporation, owned principally by the White family, decided recently to expand its business and to bring in outside capital. The company has been in the business of selling and distributing goods for many years, and has a large and established business. The company has been in the business of selling and distributing goods for many years, and has a large and established business.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—Market took a weaker tone and prices declined to a down. Wheat, \$1.10 to \$1.15; corn, \$1.10 to \$1.15; soybeans, \$1.10 to \$1.15; cotton, \$1.10 to \$1.15; sugar, \$1.10 to \$1.15; flour, \$1.10 to \$1.15; meat, \$1.10 to \$1.15; fruit, \$1.10 to \$1.15; vegetables, \$1.10 to \$1.15.

POULTRY.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—Trade was quiet and market was weak. Receipts, 8,000 turkeys; 2,000 chickens; 1,000 ducks; 500 geese. Prices: Turkeys, \$1.10 to \$1.15; chickens, \$1.10 to \$1.15; ducks, \$1.10 to \$1.15; geese, \$1.10 to \$1.15.

VEGETABLES.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—Potatoes made a drop in price, but were still in demand. Receipts, 10,000 bushels. Prices: Potatoes, \$1.10 to \$1.15; onions, \$1.10 to \$1.15; carrots, \$1.10 to \$1.15; celery, \$1.10 to \$1.15; cabbage, \$1.10 to \$1.15; lettuce, \$1.10 to \$1.15; tomatoes, \$1.10 to \$1.15; beans, \$1.10 to \$1.15; peas, \$1.10 to \$1.15; corn, \$1.10 to \$1.15; soybeans, \$1.10 to \$1.15; cotton, \$1.10 to \$1.15; sugar, \$1.10 to \$1.15; flour, \$1.10 to \$1.15; meat, \$1.10 to \$1.15; fruit, \$1.10 to \$1.15; vegetables, \$1.10 to \$1.15.

FRUITS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—Apple market weak, with 75,000 bushels in excess of a year ago and 1,000,000 bushels less than a year ago, starting a pressing influence on the market for barbed wire. Prices: Apples, \$1.10 to \$1.15; oranges, \$1.10 to \$1.15; lemons, \$1.10 to \$1.15; limes, \$1.10 to \$1.15; grapes, \$1.10 to \$1.15; berries, \$1.10 to \$1.15; nuts, \$1.10 to \$1.15; dried fruit, \$1.10 to \$1.15; canned fruit, \$1.10 to \$1.15; fruit, \$1.10 to \$1.15; vegetables, \$1.10 to \$1.15.

WHEAT.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—Wheat market weak, with 1,000,000 bushels in excess of a year ago and 1,000,000 bushels less than a year ago, starting a pressing influence on the market for barbed wire. Prices: Wheat, \$1.10 to \$1.15; corn, \$1.10 to \$1.15; soybeans, \$1.10 to \$1.15; cotton, \$1.10 to \$1.15; sugar, \$1.10 to \$1.15; flour, \$1.10 to \$1.15; meat, \$1.10 to \$1.15; fruit, \$1.10 to \$1.15; vegetables, \$1.10 to \$1.15.

CORN.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—Corn market weak, with 1,000,000 bushels in excess of a year ago and 1,000,000 bushels less than a year ago, starting a pressing influence on the market for barbed wire. Prices: Corn, \$1.10 to \$1.15; soybeans, \$1.10 to \$1.15; cotton, \$1.10 to \$1.15; sugar, \$1.10 to \$1.15; flour, \$1.10 to \$1.15; meat, \$1.10 to \$1.15; fruit, \$1.10 to \$1.15; vegetables, \$1.10 to \$1.15.

SOYBEANS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—Soybean market weak, with 1,000,000 bushels in excess of a year ago and 1,000,000 bushels less than a year ago, starting a pressing influence on the market for barbed wire. Prices: Soybeans, \$1.10 to \$1.15; cotton, \$1.10 to \$1.15; sugar, \$1.10 to \$1.15; flour, \$1.10 to \$1.15; meat, \$1.10 to \$1.15; fruit, \$1.10 to \$1.15; vegetables, \$1.10 to \$1.15.

COTTON.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—Cotton market weak, with 1,000,000 bushels in excess of a year ago and 1,000,000 bushels less than a year ago, starting a pressing influence on the market for barbed wire. Prices: Cotton, \$1.10 to \$1.15; soybeans, \$1.10 to \$1.15; cotton, \$1.10 to \$1.15; sugar, \$1.10 to \$1.15; flour, \$1.10 to \$1.15; meat, \$1.10 to \$1.15; fruit, \$1.10 to \$1.15; vegetables, \$1.10 to \$1.15.

SUGAR.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—Sugar market weak, with 1,000,000 bushels in excess of a year ago and 1,000,000 bushels less than a year ago, starting a pressing influence on the market for barbed wire. Prices: Sugar, \$1.10 to \$1.15; soybeans, \$1.10 to \$1.15; cotton, \$1.10 to \$1.15; sugar, \$1.10 to \$1.15; flour, \$1.10 to \$1.15; meat, \$1.10 to \$1.15; fruit, \$1.10 to \$1.15; vegetables, \$1.10 to \$1.15.

MEAT.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—Meat market weak, with 1,000,000 bushels in excess of a year ago and 1,000,000 bushels less than a year ago, starting a pressing influence on the market for barbed wire. Prices: Meat, \$1.10 to \$1.15; soybeans, \$1.10 to \$1.15; cotton, \$1.10 to \$1.15; sugar, \$1.10 to \$1.15; flour, \$1.10 to \$1.15; meat, \$1.10 to \$1.15; fruit, \$1.10 to \$1.15; vegetables, \$1.10 to \$1.15.

FRUIT.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—Fruit market weak, with 1,000,000 bushels in excess of a year ago and 1,000,000 bushels less than a year ago, starting a pressing influence on the market for barbed wire. Prices: Fruit, \$1.10 to \$1.15; soybeans, \$1.10 to \$1.15; cotton, \$1.10 to \$1.15; sugar, \$1.10 to \$1.15; flour, \$1.10 to \$1.15; meat, \$1.10 to \$1.15; fruit, \$1.10 to \$1.15; vegetables, \$1.10 to \$1.15.

VEGETABLES.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—Vegetable market weak, with 1,000,000 bushels in excess of a year ago and 1,000,000 bushels less than a year ago, starting a pressing influence on the market for barbed wire. Prices: Vegetables, \$1.10 to \$1.15; soybeans, \$1.10 to \$1.15; cotton, \$1.10 to \$1.15; sugar, \$1.10 to \$1.15; flour, \$1.10 to \$1.15; meat, \$1.10 to \$1.15; fruit, \$1.10 to \$1.15; vegetables, \$1.10 to \$1.15.

WHEAT.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—Wheat market weak, with 1,000,000 bushels in excess of a year ago and 1,000,000 bushels less than a year ago, starting a pressing influence on the market for barbed wire. Prices: Wheat, \$1.10 to \$1.15; soybeans, \$1.10 to \$1.15; cotton, \$1.10 to \$1.15; sugar, \$1.10 to \$1.15; flour, \$1.10 to \$1.15; meat, \$1.10 to \$1.15; fruit, \$1.10 to \$1.15; vegetables, \$1.10 to \$1.15.

The Tribune Investors Guide

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New York Houses of Increasing

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PIT SENTIMENT VEERS SHARPLY TO BEAR SIDE

Wheat Market Shows Effect of the Recent Heavy Selling; Coarse Grains Easy.

The trend of wheat prices was decidedly regular yesterday, but there was more bearish sentiment prevailing and the bears finally succeeded in forcing prices to a lower level. Notwithstanding the fact that the market was 1/16c lower, with the close at about the low figure of the day, the market was a moderate rally.

The export demand was less urgent. The spot market was reported as being quiet at the seaboard, and the only country reported buying was the United Kingdom. English imports so far this season have been considerably smaller than last year. The market was reported as being quiet at the seaboard, and the only country reported buying was the United Kingdom.

Weather Conditions Favorable. Weather conditions were favorable, with considerable rain over the winter wheat sections of the southwest and in the Ohio valley. Cables were strong, under the influence of the further advance in freight being a factor, while the milling demand in the west was reported as being quiet.

Receipts were 140 cars. Primary receipts were 1,775,000 bu., against 900,000 bu. a year ago, and northwest arrivals were 631 cars, against 313 cars a year ago. Winnipeg had 223 cars compared to 71 cars a year ago. Clearances for the day were 1,435,000 bu. and for the week they were 10,800,000 bu., compared to 10,800,000 bu. a year ago. Argentine shipments for the week were 90,000 bu. Minneapolis wheat stocks increased 1,500,000 bu. for the week. A further increase of 1,500,000 bu. was reported in the weekly statement.

Corn Market Shows Weak. The corn market was strong early, but faded weak, with losses of 1/16c. The buying demand was good during the early part of the day, but it was not so strong as it was a few days ago. Receipts were moderate and there were reports of export business, which stimulated some new buying. Commission houses were good sellers of the new crop and the heavy profit taking in the last few days has been a weight on the market, which the new buying has not entirely minimized.

Cash sales were 150,000 bu., including 35,000 bu. for export. Cables were 134,000 bu. for export. Clearances for the day were 1,435,000 bu. and for the week they were 10,800,000 bu., compared to 10,800,000 bu. a year ago. Argentine shipments for the week were 90,000 bu. Minneapolis wheat stocks increased 1,500,000 bu. for the week. A further increase of 1,500,000 bu. was reported in the weekly statement.

Steady Market for Rye. Rye market steady with a sale of No. 3 at 90c. Receipts were 5 cars. Barley was firm, malting selling at 72c 1/2 and 73c 1/2. Receipts, 4 cars. Timothy seed was quiet. March was quoted at \$9.00 and cash at \$8.00. Clearances for the day were 1,435,000 bu. and for the week they were 10,800,000 bu., compared to 10,800,000 bu. a year ago. Argentine shipments for the week were 90,000 bu. Minneapolis wheat stocks increased 1,500,000 bu. for the week. A further increase of 1,500,000 bu. was reported in the weekly statement.

AMERICAN GRAIN MARKETS. MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 7.—WHEAT—Cash, 1.12 1/2; 1.13 1/2; 1.14 1/2; 1.15 1/2; 1.16 1/2; 1.17 1/2; 1.18 1/2; 1.19 1/2; 1.20 1/2; 1.21 1/2; 1.22 1/2; 1.23 1/2; 1.24 1/2; 1.25 1/2; 1.26 1/2; 1.27 1/2; 1.28 1/2; 1.29 1/2; 1.30 1/2; 1.31 1/2; 1.32 1/2; 1.33 1/2; 1.34 1/2; 1.35 1/2; 1.36 1/2; 1.37 1/2; 1.38 1/2; 1.39 1/2; 1.40 1/2; 1.41 1/2; 1.42 1/2; 1.43 1/2; 1.44 1/2; 1.45 1/2; 1.46 1/2; 1.47 1/2; 1.48 1/2; 1.49 1/2; 1.50 1/2; 1.51 1/2; 1.52 1/2; 1.53 1/2; 1.54 1/2; 1.55 1/2; 1.56 1/2; 1.57 1/2; 1.58 1/2; 1.59 1/2; 1.60 1/2; 1.61 1/2; 1.62 1/2; 1.63 1/2; 1.64 1/2; 1.65 1/2; 1.66 1/2; 1.67 1/2; 1.68 1/2; 1.69 1/2; 1.70 1/2; 1.71 1/2; 1.72 1/2; 1.73 1/2; 1.74 1/2; 1.75 1/2; 1.76 1/2; 1.77 1/2; 1.78 1/2; 1.79 1/2; 1.80 1/2; 1.81 1/2; 1.82 1/2; 1.83 1/2; 1.84 1/2; 1.85 1/2; 1.86 1/2; 1.87 1/2; 1.88 1/2; 1.89 1/2; 1.90 1/2; 1.91 1/2; 1.92 1/2; 1.93 1/2; 1.94 1/2; 1.95 1/2; 1.96 1/2; 1.97 1/2; 1.98 1/2; 1.99 1/2; 2.00 1/2; 2.01 1/2; 2.02 1/2; 2.03 1/2; 2.04 1/2; 2.05 1/2; 2.06 1/2; 2.07 1/2; 2.08 1/2; 2.09 1/2; 2.10 1/2; 2.11 1/2; 2.12 1/2; 2.13 1/2; 2.14 1/2; 2.15 1/2; 2.16 1/2; 2.17 1/2; 2.18 1/2; 2.19 1/2; 2.20 1/2; 2.21 1/2; 2.22 1/2; 2.23 1/2; 2.24 1/2; 2.25 1/2; 2.26 1/2; 2.27 1/2; 2.28 1/2; 2.29 1/2; 2.30 1/2; 2.31 1/2; 2.32 1/2; 2.33 1/2; 2.34 1/2; 2.35 1/2; 2.36 1/2; 2.37 1/2; 2.38 1/2; 2.39 1/2; 2.40 1/2; 2.41 1/2; 2.42 1/2; 2.43 1/2; 2.44 1/2; 2.45 1/2; 2.46 1/2; 2.47 1/2; 2.48 1/2; 2.49 1/2; 2.50 1/2; 2.51 1/2; 2.52 1/2; 2.53 1/2; 2.54 1/2; 2.55 1/2; 2.56 1/2; 2.57 1/2; 2.58 1/2; 2.59 1/2; 2.60 1/2; 2.61 1/2; 2.62 1/2; 2.63 1/2; 2.64 1/2; 2.65 1/2; 2.66 1/2; 2.67 1/2; 2.68 1/2; 2.69 1/2; 2.70 1/2; 2.71 1/2; 2.72 1/2; 2.73 1/2; 2.74 1/2; 2.75 1/2; 2.76 1/2; 2.77 1/2; 2.78 1/2; 2.79 1/2; 2.80 1/2; 2.81 1/2; 2.82 1/2; 2.83 1/2; 2.84 1/2; 2.85 1/2; 2.86 1/2; 2.87 1/2; 2.88 1/2; 2.89 1/2; 2.90 1/2; 2.91 1/2; 2.92 1/2; 2.93 1/2; 2.94 1/2; 2.95 1/2; 2.96 1/2; 2.97 1/2; 2.98 1/2; 2.99 1/2; 3.00 1/2; 3.01 1/2; 3.02 1/2; 3.03 1/2; 3.04 1/2; 3.05 1/2; 3.06 1/2; 3.07 1/2; 3.08 1/2; 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